# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 129. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.


## DAILY GAZETTE.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The ice harvest is opened.

—Randall says he has no authority to excuse Orton.

—Secretary Cameron has returned to Washington.

—Ben Hill has thin lips, and never wore a cameo ring.

—The Temperance tide is rising higher in the community.

—The chances are that the military dictator of Mexico will Diaz he has lived—by the sword.

—Should he retain his hold on this footstool until the 27th of next May, Commodore Vanderbilt will score 81 years.

—Point lace butterflies—in feminine parlance, "something perfectly lovely"—are now worn as ornaments for the hair.

—Some Lebanon school urchins stole three turkeys from their teacher's coop and presented them to him as a Christmas present.

—If Santa Claus missed anybody on Christmas day he can make good his delinquencies on New Year's day, and let him remember it.

—The cold snap has frozen the Theodore Thomas cats in, and at midnight there is no longer meowsic in the air. But summer will be with us again.

—A San Francisco belle recently sent her washing list instead of an acceptance to an invitation of an admirer to attend the opera. Two seats in the house were vacant that night.

—Moody has found a girl in Chicago sixteen years old, and ordinarily intelligent, who had never heard the name of Christ except in profanity, and who had no idea of who He was.

—The Ebensburg, Pa., *Herald* says that there is a gentleman by the name of Philip Flemer in that county, who is one hundred years of age, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and receives a pension of $96 a year.

—The tramp has rights which the Supreme Court of Ohio is bound to respect. It has decided that conductors have no right to eject passengers from trains for stealing a ride except at regular stations of the road.

—The country, for some unaccountable reason, is in a broad grin over the fine spectacle of the Hon. S. S. Cox on a still-hunt for Democratic frauds in New York city. There seems to be no suspicion that he may find enough to give the State to Peter Cooper.

—Kate Claxton ascribes her escape from the Brooklyn fire to a good woolen petticoat. And this is an advantage the petticoat has over the chemiloon advocated by Mrs. Swinshelm. However, we can't all wear woolen petticoats when we go to the theater.—*Norr. Herald.*

—Things are coming to a head at Constantinople. The new Grand Vizier is decidedly uppish, and disinclined to allow the outside world to run the empire for him, while the foreign representatives, including even Lord Salisbury, give notice that if the Porte do not agree to their reforms at once they will leave it to take care of itself.

—The Rev. J. F. Gardiner, "ex-chaplain of the Duke of Buckingham," made the remarkable statement at a recent medical conference in England "that within one hundred yards of the Sailors' Home at Liverpool there were forty-seven public houses, and the publicans actually allowed sawdust on the pavement in front of them, and sprinkled rum over it, so that the smell of the spirit might decoy them within their doors."

—Fast fell the flakes upon the ground
As he glided into view—
"Is this the editor?" "It is;"
"Sir, will you publish Beau—"
But e'er he could pronounce the rest
The artist met his fate—
He doubled up and calmly died,
Struck with a paper-weight!
He perished in the nick of time,
For well the editor knew
That he meant to add "ulful Snow"
When he cut his name off at "Beau—"

—The Atlanta *Constitution* again warns Northern Democrats to go slow. It says: "It should be understood that the South is for the Union. The bloody tumbril wheel of war has ground it into us with many a scar and with many a pain. Whatever may have been our ante-bellum notions of the rights of a State—as taught by some of the wisest Northern men that ever lived—we have learned through dear experience that secession is not the most comfortable experiment in which a commonwealth can engage."

—The invoice of silkworm eggs which passed through here recently, arrived in New York. It comprises 1,872 cases, and is worth $2,000,000. It reached San Francisco, from Japan, on December 12. The eggs were packed very carefully in the steerage deck amidships—the warmest spot on the vessel. A bamboo partition surrounded them, and a current of air played over them. The eggs were immediately shipped by rail to New York, and are to be carried across the Atlantic to France, Italy and England.

—The millions who have swelled the Christmas purchases, says the New York *Tribune*, have found, each in his or her reduced earnings, to live at reduced cost, and with more reasonable economy. This land is not the home of hopeless poverty. It has shown a marvelous recuperative power. The crowds who thronged the stores last week have smaller earnings than they had in 1872, but it costs them less to command the same necessaries and comforts, and they have something left wherewith to make the little ones welcome a merry Christmas.

—Belmont, once the residence of Wm. C. Ralston, the California banker, remains almost as when he left it. Senator Sharon, the present owner, keeps the place in good order. The lawns are trim, the flowers and shrubbery rich and splendid in variety, the fernery and conservatories full of rare exotics well cared for. The stables lack some of their former blood-stock, but are by no means empty. A half mile distant is the cottage in which Mrs. Ralston lives. She will soon go abroad, taking her two daughters, and will remain two years, chiefly in Paris.

—A writer in the *Galaxy* fancies the feelings of a man who had been out of the country for three or four months and returning, finds this lovely word, bull-doze, in full possession of the newspapers. He says: "Such a phenomenon in language is peculiar to this country. But notwithstanding the fears of the purists and philologers, it does not threaten the existence of the English language here, nor is it at all likely to affect it permanently even by the addition of one phrase or word. For our use of slang of this kind is the most fleeting of temporary fashions."

—Senator Simon Cameron has made his appearance in a new character. The negroes of Hilton Head have named a chapel in his honor "Saint Simon's Chapel." This is the way in which the "Pennsylvania fox" became canonized: In the spring of 1865, just after the close of the war, a number of Senators, members of the Cabinet and other Government officials made a visit to Hilton Head, and Simon Cameron was one of the party. On Sunday they attended a negro church, and after the sermon the minister made an appeal for money to pay a debt of about $300 on the chapel. Cameron became greatly interested, and proposed to the Washingtonians to raise the money, he himself contributing the largest share. This was done, and the negroes in gratitude called the church "Saint Simon's Chapel."

## BREVITIES BY WIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—E. W. Barnes, Telegraph Manager, was to-day placed under arrest, and left for Washington to appear before the bar of the House on a charge of contempt.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 27.—The trial of Henry Harley, President, William Warmcastle, Superintendent, and others, for alleged irregularities in their conduct of the affairs of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, in which much interest has been manifested, and which was set down for trial here to-day, fell to the ground, the prosecution failing to put in an appearance.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The committee appointed at a meeting of merchants, bankers, &c., which grew out of the recent meeting at the house of Wm. Dodge, have adopted a memorial to Congress expressing great satisfaction at the appointment of a joint committee to consider the proper mode of counting the ballots for President and Vice President, and pray for a prompt determination of the mode.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—General John P. Bankson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Harrisville distillery company committed suicide in his office this afternoon. Cause assigned—slight personal financial embarrassment.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—A desperado named Charles Leighton fatally stabbed another man near Springfield, Mo., on Christmas day. In the evening he attended a ball in Springfield, and in an unprovoked and most blood thirsty manner shot and instantly killed a young man named Moser. Great excitement followed this act, and the speedy lodgment in jail alone perhaps prevented the lynching of the brute.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—In accordance with orders from Washington, D. C., all ordnance stores at the St. Louis arsenal, formerly Jefferson Barracks, are to be removed, the cannon, over eight hundred in number, to Rock Island, and the guns and pistols to the New York arsenal. Their removal will commence at once. The arsenal here is to be converted into a cavalry recruiting station.

## SECOND EDITION

### THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

The Florida Canvassing Board Recounts the Vote.

**The Result to be Presented to the Court To-day.**

WADE HAMPTON'S FIGHT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Supreme Court Engineered by Tilden.

#### FLORIDA.

**The Canvassing Board.**

TALLAHASSEE, December 27.—The notice from the Secretary of State to the other members of the Canvassing Board to meet this morning to recanvass the returns was withdrawn to-day. McLin and Cowgill refuse to obey the order of the court, and will file a motion to vacate the rule and set aside the mandamus. Attorney General Cocke will obey the mandate of the court by making the canvass himself and filing the same in the clerk's office, as directed by the court.

Ex-Attorney General Williams arrived this morning.

**Recanvass of the Vote.**

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Advices received to-day by the National Republican Committee, from their counsel and other prominent Northern Republicans now in Florida, are to the effect that the recanvass ordered by the State Supreme Court applies only to the vote for Governor, &c., and does not refer to the votes for Presidential electors. These advices also say the court's order is that in recasting the returns should the question whether a county is so irregular, false or fraudulent that the true vote cannot be determined, must be decided by the board, not on proofs shown them, but by merely inspecting the face of the returns. It is conceded that the application of these principles to the votes for State officers will give them to the Democratic candidates by 260 or 300 majority. But the Republicans say it is evident that if it were possible to recanvass the electoral votes the majorities for Hayes and Wheeler electors would at least be from thirty-eight to forty-three respectively, according to the official certificate of the clerk of the board, dated and published on November 28, which stated that the returns were that day opened by the State Canvassers, and that the votes for electors, as officially announced from the face of the returns in detail, aggregated for Thomas H. Long, the lowest Republican elector, 24,323, and for Wilkinson Call, the highest Democratic elector, 24,285.

The Republican counsel at Tallahassee also informs the committee that if the board were to revise their findings as to the regularity of each return on its face, they would under this order of the Court be obliged to reject several county returns, and thereby increase Hayes and Wheeler's majority to between 200 and 300.

TALLAHASSEE, December 27.—Attorney General Cocke made a canvass of the vote this morning after the other members of the board refused to canvass. This gives Drew 497 and Tilden 94 majority. This canvass he filed in the clerk's office, in obedience to the order of the court. Subsequently the other members of the board agreed to recanvass, and the full board met at 4 this afternoon. They have just finished the first canvass, and have given Drew a majority of 195 and the Hayes electors 266. Cocke files a protest. The court reassembles to-morrow.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The *Times* has the following from Florida:

TALLAHASSEE, December 27.—The State Canvassers, in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court, met to-day and recanvassed the returns. The report of the result will be presented to the Court to-morrow, accompanied by a protest of the majority of the board, in which they declare that their first canvass stands as the true and proper canvass of the returns. The position of the Republicans is that obedience to law is the first duty of a citizen, and while denying the jurisdiction of the Court, they yet refuse to put themselves in the attitude of revolutionists, preferring to submit to temporary defeat and injustice rather than be parties to plunging the State into anarchy and consequently into a field of bloody strife. This position must commend itself to all good citizens, and contrasts favorably with the revolutionary purpose, policy, and acts of the Democratic party.

On the reassembling of the board to-day Attorney General Cocke offered the following resolution, the object of which was at once struck by Controller Cowgill, and exposed by his amendment:

Mr. Cocke said: I move that in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court the Board of State Canvassers proceed to canvass the returns from each county according to the face of said returns, and that the same principle be applied to the returns for members of Congress and Legislature as adopted in relation to the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Cowgill moved to amend by adding the following words for the first clause: "Unless such return shows its falsity upon its face."

The resolution thus amended passed unanimously. It transpired about this time that Cocke's taking time before to look, had already assumed in himself the functions of the board and secretly canvassed the returns and certified his result to the court. In his private canvass he retained Taylor county, but in the public he voted to reject it. The versatile genius vindicated his remarkable abilities in other ways. The result of to-day's canvassers elected Drew Governor by 195, Hayes electors by 266, Davidson, Democrat, to Congress by 540, and Bisbee, Republican, by 1,000.

Gov. Stearns has his remedy against Drew's usurpation in an action *quo warranto*, which he will doubtless bring in good time. The Republicans here deserve great praise for their brave fight. Their victory has been stolen from them by the order of a court which earns for itself a questionable repute throughout the country. The Democrats in Tilden's interest are dejected over the result as to the Presidential electors. They expected by means of Cocke's resolution to carry Tilden electors through under the pretestation of the court's order. They are compelled to content themselves with the lesser spoils of this judicial rid.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Wade Hampton's Fight.**

NEW YORK, December 27.—The South Carolina correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs as follows:

COLUMBIA, December 27.—Those who have been depending on Hampton's assertion that his fight had no connection with the electoral contest are likely to be waked up to a sense of the untrustworthy nature of Democratic evidence. This correspondence has from the beginning asserted that the objective point of the "bulldozing" and intimidation in this State was Tilden's election. In the Democratic programme all else would follow.

**The Quo Warranto Case.**

The court yesterday refused to grant a motion to remove the *quo warranto* case against the Hayes electors to the United States Circuit Court, and ordered the respondents to amend their answer by 11 A. M. to-day. Mr. Corbin appeared and denied that he had made any answer. He had a motion to dismiss because of the want of jurisdiction, and to remove the case to the proper tribunal, the Circuit Court of the United States. Justice Willard undertook to assert that the motion was in the nature of an answer, and that the court had so acted upon it, and that it was now too late to demur to the jurisdiction of the court. Corbin very heatedly asserted that the court could not call that an answer, which was a motion to dismiss. After an angry colloquy on the part of the court he was allowed until to-morrow to amend. Judge Willard, during the debate, said that the whole course of the respondents in all the cases against the Board of Canvassers and its decisions had been calculated to bring the court and its decisions into contempt. That such result has come may be admitted, but it is to the Democratic lawyers that Judge Willard should look when he wants to find those who have produced it. By carrying out their suggestions with absolute fidelity in spite of the law and facts the court has indeed been reduced to its present low estate.

The Republican lawyers here are doubtful whether it is their duty or for the good of their cause to continue the contest for the electors before such a Court. The heat and prejudice of Judge Willard was so evident to-day that it seems a waste of time to go on before him, especially as it is certain that the Court has no jurisdiction over the matter. The question is already prejudged, as in a few days you may expect to hear that the Hayes electors will be required to go before a Democratic referee, or possibly to bring into the Court itself the evidence that they have the right to cast the vote of the State. Before a fair tribunal, even before the Democratic Congressional Committee, they would not fear the result, but experience taught the Republicans to regard the Supreme Court of South Carolina as an engine run by Tilden engineers alone, and they would be fully justified in refusing to appear before it or submitting any case to it.

Chas. J. McLean, one of Tilden's agents, is here, and was submitted to practice by Judge Willard to-day, in order to act in the election case. Mr. Wells, another New Yorker, is here in the same trust with money of Tilden. The bar of this State is now retained practically in a body. The few Republican lawyers are thus carried from court to court, and are denied by partisan judges the ordinary courteries of the profession as to time. Chief Justice Moses is quite ill, and will not resume his seat on the bench for some time, if at all. He is seventy-four years of age, and his recent attack of congestion of the lungs leaves him extremely weak.

**The Gubernatorial Question.**

The question of who is Governor will be argued on the *habeas corpus* case of two persons recently pardoned by Gov. Chamberlain on Friday before Judge Carpenter, of the Circuit Judge. So you see there is plenty for the Republican lawyers to do, and little time to do it in.

**The Congressional Investigation.**

Both Congressional Committees are hard at work Senator Merrimon (Dem.) summened two army officers yesterdyy. Their testimony was so damaging to his side that he could not conceal his anger. At least twenty of the witnesses summoned by the Democrats cannot peat, because the parents have been out for them for six weeks for participation in the Ellenton murder. The Republicans are more than satisfied with the evidence thus far presented to the committees. The investigation is just what they want. A Democratic Congressman asked a gentleman to-day why he stayed here to be insulted and bullied. He (the Democrat would not live here if presented with the fee simple of the State.

## EXTRADITION.

**Secretary Fish's Letter to the British Minister.**

WASHINTON, December 27.—The following is the concluding letter in the correspondence transmitted to the House to-day on the subject of extradition between the United States and Great Britain:

**Secretary Fish to Sir Edward Thornton.**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 23, 1876.

SIR:—Referring to your note of the 27th of October, ult. and to my reply of the 30th of that month, and to your note of November 29th, in which you did me the honor to inform me of the issue of an order in London for the arrest of three criminals who had been previously discharged by Her Majesty's Government, and who had been the subject of the late correspondence on the question of extradition, I have now the honor to inform you that further information has been received of the arrest of Brent and of his surrender by Her Majesty's Government to the person authorized to receive and convey him to the United States. It is understood that Winslow and Geay, the two other fugitives on whose warrants were also issued, have escaped from or are concealed in Great Britain, and cannot be found. The representative of the United States in London has informed me of the sincere desire of Her Majesty's Government to cause their arrest, which, however, it has not been possible to effect. Under these circumstances, and in accordance with the statements contained in my note of the 30th of October last, the President will now be ready to respond to any requisitions which may be made on the part of her Majesty's Government under the tenth article of the treaty of 1842, and will hereafter make similar requisitions on her Majesty's Government as heretofore under the treaty, and will again regard the treaty in full force, subject to the right reserved to either party to terminate the same pursuant to the eleventh article thereof. I have great satisfaction in conveying to you this information and in being able to state that no obstacles now exist in delivering up to justice fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842 until such time as the Government may be enabled to perfect and enter into more comprehensive arrangements.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant,
[Signed] HAMILTON FISH.

**The President's Message.**

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The President, in his message on the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain, says:

It is with great satisfaction I have to announce that Her Majesty's Government, while expressing its desire not to be understood to recede from the interpretation, which in its previous correspondence it had put upon the treaty, but having regard to the prospect of a new treaty and the powers possessed by either party of spontaneously renouncing the old one, caused the rearrest on the 4th inst. of Brent, one of the fugitives who had been previously discharged, after awaiting the requisite time within which a fugitive is entitled to apply for his discharge, on the 21st surrendered him to the agent appointed on behalf of this Government to receive and convey him to the United States. As the surrender of Great Britain, without condition or stipulation of any kind being asked, removes the obstacle which interrupted the execution of the treaty, I shall no longer abstain from making demands on Her Malesty's Government for the surrender of fugitive criminals, nor from entertaining requisitions of that character from that Government under the treaty of 1842, but will again regard the treaty as operative, hoping to be able before long to conclude with Her Majesty's Government a new treaty of a broader and more comprehensive nature.

The correspondence accompanying the message includes dispatches heretofore published as far back as June and July of the present year.

## RANDALL TO ORTON.

**Letter from the Speaker of the House to the President of the W. U. Tel. Co.**

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The following is a copy of the letter from Randall to Orton, written yesterday:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1876.

*Wm. Orton, Esq., President W. U. Tel. Co., N. Y.*

SIR—Referring to the copy of subpœna accompanying your communication of the 23d inst., post-marked New York, December 25, 4.30 P. M., and by me just received, I find there is a clerical error in the writ which escaped my attention at the time it was signed, of which you might perhaps have availed yourself as an excuse for not having brought with you the papers they manifestly desired to have produced. Had you appeared before them in obedience to the mandate, about which you do not seem to entertain any doubt, namely, "that you should be and appear before the select committee in New Orleans on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1876," what the committee might have asked you or decided to ask you had you appeared, either with or without the papers, I, of course, do not know, and if I did I have no authority to excuse you for disobeying a plain peremptory mandate that you should appear before the committee. The House alone can do that, and I suppose would only take cognizance of the matter when regularly brought to its notice by the committee. As you have possibly not observed the resolutions adopted on December 20th expressing the sense of the House in respect to its powers and privileges when acting through the instrumentality of a committee authorized to send for persons and papers, I have the honor to send you the following copy, to which I would respectfully call your attention. (Here follows the resolutions of the House before published.)

Very respectfully yours,
SAM. S. RANDALL, Speaker.

**The Mexican Revolution.**

HAVANA, December 27.—Gen. Mejia, formerly President Lerdo's Secretary of War, who was banished from Mexico by Porfirio Diaz, arrived here yesterday. He says the accounts of the capture of Lerdo and the shooting of Escobedo published in American papers are unconfirmed rumors, and that Lerdo probably succeeded in reaching the Pacific coast in safety.

**Marine News.**

NEW YORK, December 27.—Arrived—The steamship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

—Over a million and a half of letters, postal cards, and newspapers were delivered at the Centennial postoffice during the Exhibition season. About the same number was collected.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### The Situation in the East.

### The Russian Fleet Concentrating.

**No Prospect of Peace in the Near Future.**

**THE WAR CLOUD.**

**Moderation of Russia's Demands.**

LONDON, December 27.—A Berlin correspondent, reviewing the situation, says the moderation of Russia's demands is largely due to Austria's military preparations. The force which Austria has prepared for mobilization in Croatia, Transylvania and Dalmatia numbers 90,000. Austria's attitude, however, has proportionately encouraged the Porte in its disposition to resist the reforms.

**Russian Commander of the Servian Army.**

BELGRADE, December 27.—The Russian General Nikilin arrived here on Monday to take command of the Servian army, vice Tchernayeff. At a review of Russian divisions General Nikilin declared that he had come to Servia by order of the Emperor of Russia to assume command of the army. He said all foreigners serving in the Russian corps in Servia would be considered part of the Russian army.

Orders have been issued to corps commanders of the Servian army to proceed immediately to their posts. All volunteers are ordered to proceed to the Drina army.

**The Russian Fleet Ordered to Rendezvous.**

LONDON, December 27.—This afternoon's *Globe* asserts that Russia has ordered her whole fleet to rendezvous at Otschakaff, as apprehensions are entertained of active measures by the Turkish fleet.

**Interest on the Turkish Debt.**

A dispatch from Constantinople says the decree of October 6th, 1875, reducing the interest on the Turkish debt one half during five years, has been finally annulled.

**Occasional Rumors.**

LONDON, December 27.—The Pall Mall *Gazette*, in a leading article, says the telegrams on the Eastern question are eminently misleading, and warns its readers not to believe dispatches about the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Elliott, returning, the Marquis of Salisbury's ultimatum, and the departure of the English fleet from Turkish waters, etc. The Pall Mall *Gazette* says Sir Henry Elliott will leave Constantinople when the conference is ended for a period of rest. Besika Bay is no place for large and heavy ships at this season, and the Marquis of Salisbury's business with the Sultan has been vested so far as to present the proposals of the conference as an ultimatum. Likely enough his lordship told the Sultan that the rejection of the conference proposals would put an end to all discussion, and should war ensue, he must not expect a word or act of support from the British Government. But between a declaration of that kind and the presentation of a threatening ultimatum there is a wide difference. The talk of argument between Russia and England goes a great deal too far. If it is held to signify that England will impose the Russian demands on the Porte for the sake of peace, we may wish good luck to the proposals accepted, if they are refused, we shall not quarrel with the Porte, but watch the outcome of its refusal with a steady view to the protection of our own position in the world.

**The Porte and the Proposals.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 27.—It appears certain that the Porte will not reject all the proposals of the powers. The interview between the Marquis of Salisbury and the Sultan appears to have produced a favorable result.

**Turkish Counter Proposition.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28.—It is rumored that the Turks will present a counter proposition to-day.

**The Russian Army.**

VIENNA, December 27. — News from Bessarabia is that the Russian army is so little fit for a long campaign that Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed that unless he receives a considerable reinforcement of picket troops he cannot commence serious operations beyond crossing the Pruth and taking up quarters in Roumania.

BELGRADE, December 27.— Russia is sending money to enable Servia to re-commence hostilities.

BERLIN, December 27.—The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin has been summoned to Vienna. It is believed Austria is about to take important resolutions with regard to the Eastern question.

**FRANCE.**

**Gambetta Defeated.**

VERSAILLES, December 27.—Gambetta met with defeat to-day in the Judiciary committee, which rejected—12 to 11—his motion that the Chamber of Deputies should declare the Senate had exceeded its power in restoring grants stricken out of the budget by the Deputies. Although the Budget Committee has decided that the question of the powers of the Senate ought not to be raised, they nevertheless again adopted various grants as originally passed by the Deputies.

**DENMARK.**

**The Folkething Prorogued.**

LONDON, December 27.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Folkething, the Lower Chamber of Parliament, has been prorogued to January 9th, when the final struggle between the co-ordinate powers of the Government will begin.

**CUBA.**

**The Steamer Montezuma.**

HAVANA, December 27.—The steamer Montezuma has been heard of. She put in at Trujillo, in Honduras. The American schooner Maud Barbour arrived to-day. She brings three of the Montezuma's crew, who escaped from a boat which was sent ashore by her in Trujillo for a pilot, and capsized.

## WASHINGTON TOPICS.

**The Oregon Case.**

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday, Senator Kernan presented a request in writing from Senator Kelly, of Oregon, asking that the following named gentlemen be subpœned to appear here as witnesses in the Oregon case: J. U. S. Miller and John Parker, the parsons who acted with Cronin in the Electoral College, and W. Z. Lasswell and Henry Klippel, who were voted for with Cronin on the electoral ticket. These gentlemen were summoned as requested.

Cronin, the Tilden elector of Oregon, yesterday officially declared the electoral vote of that State to Vice President Ferry, who declined to give a receipt on account of the two returns from the State, as in the case of Florida.

**Counting the Electoral Vote.**

The Senate branch of the joint committee on counting the electoral vote had a session of several hours' duration yesterday, confined principally to an interchange of views and suggestions in regard to the subject. The House branch of the committee has not yet held a meeting.

**The House Debate.**

The political paper which formed the basis of debate in the House of Representatives yesterday covered the preamble and resolutions of the citizens' meeting at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, on the 28th of December, at which Hon. Henry Standberry presided.

**Orton Subpœnaed.**

The Speaker of the House has caused a subpœna to be issued against Orton to appear forthwith before the Morrison investigating committee at New Orleans with the required telegrams.

## THE DEFAULTER'S RETURN.

**The Late Teller of the Hatboro Bank Returns to Norristown.**

NORRISTOWN, December 27.—S. Carey Ball, the absconding cashier of the Hatboro National Bank, returned to Norristown yesterday, and, walking into the office of H. K. Weand, Esq., his attorney in his happier days, announced that he had decided to give himself up. He was committed to the county jail, but will no doubt be speedily released on bail. Ball left for parts unknown, some months ago, just after the crash in Heatonville stock. He says that he held nothing but Pennsylvania Railroad stock at the time, and that its heavy decline consequent on the panic caused by the failure of Bond, Morey & Co. was what ruined him. He denies having ever intended to defraud anyone, and says that he went away believing that things could be arranged more easily in his absence. His return, he declares, is purely a matter of conscience, as he was so safely concealed as to elude a diligent search by Government detectives. The bank has commenced no suit against him, but has prosecuted his sureties, who are alleged to be liable for a bond of $20,000. They declare, however, that the bond was drawn for a limited period, which had expired before the catastrophe. Ball declines to state where he has been during his absence, but says that it was not within several hundred miles of Philadelphia, and that he was not in communication with his family from his departure until his return. He took none of the funds of the bank with him, having sunk all the deficit in his stock speculation.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

**SECOND SESSION.**

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1876.

**HOUSE.**

**President's Messages.**

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to obtaining certain concessions from the Sioux Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also a message from the President in regard to the extradition treaty with Great Britain, reciting the conduct of Great Britain in the cases of Winslow and Brent, and announcing that since Great Britain had voluntarily handed over Brent to this Government, he would continue to regard that treaty as still in operation. He hoped that a new treaty would soon be entered into. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

**District of Columbia.**

Mr. HUNTON, from the joint committee to provide a form of government for the District of Columbia, reported a bill, which was made a special order for January 4. The bill provides that the District shall be governed by three commissioners, one appointed by the President, one elected by the House and one by the Senate.

**Discussion Over a Petition.**

The Speaker laid before the House a petition from certain citizens of Cincinnati in regard to the counting of the electoral votes. Discussion arose as to whether the petition should be read, and therefore printed.

Mr. GARFIELD held that the reading of the petition was out of order, even though presented by the Speaker.

Mr. BANNING called Mr. Garfield's attention to the fact that a number of citizens went to New Orleans and made a report of a partisan nature to the President, who sent it to the House, and it had been printed, and on the discussion of the printing of that report that gentleman (Garfield) had taken the position that it must be printed, and now, when a petition comes signed by citizens of both parties, the gentleman objected to the printing of it. The other side of the House had also objected to the appointment of committees to investigate frauds in the Southern States, and with three exceptions voted against it. They had also voted against the resolution calling for information in regard to the ejection of Gov. Wells from the Governorship of Louisiana. The Republican party was attempting to defeat the will of the people by fraud, but if there was one thing the people loved more than another, more than life, it was the liberty that was vouchsafed to them in an honest ballot box. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] He wished to tell the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) that the people would have an honest ballot box. Though the army might come with eighty rounds of ammunition, though the navy might be called upon, though the 80,000 office holders might be called to the rescue, an honest people would put them all down. [Applause.] He hoped, however, that the members on the other side of the House would throw aside their partisanship and stand by the right.

Mr. GARFIELD said he was glad that at last a gentleman had been found who could speak for the American people, who could tell exactly what the people were going to do. He sincerely regretted his colleague (Banning) should speak in a time of real danger like the present, when the country needed all the wisdom and all its fairness and all its calmess, that he should have found it necessary at such a time to hint at what the people would do, that they would defy the authority of the United States, that the army might come, that the navy might come, that the trappings of war might rattle, but that the people would come down and overrule everything. It was the very essence of violence for a gentleman to appeal to the people to resist the plain process of law, and in an hour like this the men who attempted to shake a brand of fire over the country were the men who ought to be the most severely judged by the people.

Mr. BANNING said he also thought that the condition of the country was dangerous, and the House ought to proceed with cautiousness, and certainly his side of the House was doing so, and it would continue to do so, but it would not be deterred from its duty by anything or anybody. Referring to the high terms in which the Republicans spoke in their report to the President of Gov. Wells, he sent up and had read at the Clerk's desk the correspondence which led to his ejection from the Governorship of Louisiana. Was this the man whom his colleague (Garfield) would have run his dishonest hands into an honest ballot-box and purge it of the fraud which it contained? This man who was denounced by Gen. Sheridan as a dishonest man?

**The People Not for War.**

Mr. FRYE said the fact that men were talking about war, and yet gold stood at 108¾, and not at 150, showed clearly that the people did not take any stock in the Democratic cry of war. They were not easily frightened by the gentleman, who talked about the people coming and stripping men of power. Some time ago Sheridan sent a dispatch from Louisiana indicating that in his judgment a large portion of the people of that State were banditti, and the gentleman from Ohio (Banning) and his friends went crazy over the testimony of Gen. Sheridan, and held public meetings, denouncing him for sending such dispatches.

Mr. FRYE continued to speak for some time in defence of Gov. Wells and in denunciation of the political outrages in the South, particularly in Louisiana.

The discussion, which was now devoted to the outrage question, was somewhat prolonged, and was participated in by Messrs. Atkins, Frye, Willis and Spencer.

Finally the petition was referred to the committee appointed to examine into the subject. It contains a resolution declaring that the President of the Senate has not power alone to count and declare the result of the electoral vote.

Adjourned.

MONTREAL, December 27.—Nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the St. Elizabeth convent, so badly burned that they could not be identified. Four are still missing. The Corner's inquest resulted in a verdict of accidental death. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Black Dress Silk, balance of stock at old prices.
Colored Dress Silk, Silk—Light and Party shades, from $1.22 per yard up.
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Fancy Scarfs, Bows and Ties at reduced prices.

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Ladies' Cloaks, in Rough, Plain Beaver, Matalasse and Basket Cloths—extra lengths—all at very low prices.

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Misses' Fine Cashmere Hose—all sizes—at 75c per pair.
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Ladies' Light and White Kids at $1 per pair.
Ladies' Light and White Kids, 2 to 10 buttons.
Men's 1 button Light and White Kids at $1.25 per pair.
Men's 2 button Light and White Kids at $1.50 per pair.

White Goods and Lace Departments.

Fine White Swiss and French Organdie Muslin.
White and Colored Tarlatans.
Yellow White Illusions, 8 and 12-4 wide.
Yellow White Crape De Paris.
Beugrie Laces and Insertings, all widths.
Fine Lace goods at very low prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CLOAKS!

Having made recent purchases of the above goods, we can now offer the most attractive styles shown this season, in Beaver, Chinchilla and Matalasse Cloths, and in medium, long and extra long and at 25 per cent. less than regular prices.

BLACK CASHMERES

We have just received direct from the importers a fresh lot of very superior goods that have no equals for quality, color and excellence; we can now offer to our customers these goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than former prices.

ALSO, FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

Another invoice of those

HANDSOME BROCADE

Dress Goods!

Which at 25 and 30 cents per yard make them the best value in the market.

Samples sent on application.

JNO. L. MOORHOUSE

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RITER & CONLEY,

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PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers and Builders of

Iron Mill Buildings,

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Bridges, Boilers,

OIL TANKS BLAST FURNACES

And all kinds of

HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

COPPER WORK.

GEO. W. BIGGS,

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Four Doors Above Sixth Avenue,

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LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Stones, Cameo and Gold Studs,

SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS,

*IS CARAT RINGS,*

GOLD HEAD CANES,

BRACELETS,

Pendants, Lockets,

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FANCY GOODS.

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S

PATTERNS,

NEW EVERY MONTH.

BOYS' KILT SUITS

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OVERCOATS.

MISSES' and GIRLS CLOTH CLOAKS.

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FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT $1.50 PER DOZ., PINTS

Refunding 70c for the Empty Bottle

The Best Quality of Ale and Porter

For sale to the trade in casks or bottles

RAGS! RAGS!

I want all the good cotton and woolen rags I can get, and will pay the highest market price, either in cash or trade.

JAMES HARRISON,
No. 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETAIL STORES

BOVARD,

ROSE & CO,

CARPETS,

29 FIFTH AVENUE.


## ATTORNEY GENERAL TAFT.

**The Object of his Visit to Cincinnati—His Views on the Political Situation—No Trouble at the Inauguration of Hayes Apprehended.**

CINCINNATI, December 27.—Attorney General Taft arrived here last night from Washington for a brief visit at his home. He comes to attend the wedding of his son, Peter R. Taft, to Miss Tillie Hulburt, daughter of W. P. Hulburt, one of our wealthiest citizens. The wedding, which is announced for Thursday, will be one of the principal society events of the season.

The Attorney General is in excellent health and spirits. In conversation, this evening, he stated that apprehensions of trouble over the inauguration of President Hayes were fast dying out in Washington. The noise all proceeded from Democrats who had a vague hope of, in some way, gaining the one necessary electoral vote. The Cabinet were watching the demonstrations of the Western Democrats with interest, but with no alarm. It was noticed that the noisy zeal of the Indiana Democrats had rapidly subsided since the conviction was forcing itself upon them that the Eastern Democrats were willing to sacrifice Hendricks in a moment if Tilden's hope of the Presidency could thereby be advanced. Judge Taft will return to Washington on Friday.

## LATEST RIVER NEWS.

BROWNSVILLE, December 27, 1876.

River 5 feet 1 inch and stationary. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 28 at 7 P. M.

OIL CITY, December 27, 1876.

River 1 foot 7 inches, and stationary. Weather clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, December 27, 1876.

The river is unchanged. Weather cloudy and moderating.

EVANSVILLE, December 27, 1876.

Weather cloudy and cold; air full of snow; wind from the east till evening; now from the east; mercury 20 to 25. The river is 4 feet 9-10 feet, and rising.

UP—Maggie Smith. Down—Bob Lee. No business.

CAIRO, December 27, 1876.

River matters unchanged. The river is 1 foot 5 inches on the gauge, and falling. Weather clear; mercury 22.

VICKSBURG, December 27, 1876.

Weather cold and fair. River fell 6 inches; stands 4 feet 7 inches. No boats up or down.

MEMPHIS, December 27, 1876.

The river is stationary. Thermometer 28. Arrived—Colorado, Cairo, nine days out.

LITTLE ROCK, December 27, 1876.

Weather cold and

# DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

**Official Paper of Allegheny County.**

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876


PETROLEUM at Antwerp 65.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¼.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 107¼.

A SHARP political debate in the House yesterday relieved the tedium of events.

THE *Evening Telegraph* enters on a new career, rejuvenated and improved, with RALPH BAGLEY as proprietor, and EDWIN K. HART as editor. The paper presents a fresh, bright appearance.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been stirred up lately in local political affairs, in both cities, and the indications are that the oncoming canvass will be one of the warmest we have had in either city for several years.

THE discovery has been made he [illegible] fair, and the supposedly responsible party has been dismissed, although the Commissioner may yet be required to resign.

THE outlook for peace in Europe is anything but assuring. The present probabilities are against the Porte agreeing to accept the terms proposed by the Conference. It seems to be particularly distasteful to the Turks to be compelled to give guarantees for the faithful performance of treaty stipulations—and particularly in the form of foreign occupation. It matters little whether troops to occupy Bulgaria and other points come from a neutral State or not, so long as they are there under the demand of the Great Powers, it is very mortifying to Turkish pride. Both parties appear to be stubborn, and insist on their views in the most positive manner. Russia is evidently ready to move one of her armies on the shortest notice.

THE Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee have adopted some judicious regulations for the conduct of the next primary election. Now, it should be the duty of every Republican who has the welfare of the party at heart to see that these rules are faithfully and fairly carried out, that every candidate can have fair play, and that all of the people be fairly exercised by the ballots. There has been a great complaint, and justly, too, in the past of chicanery, and the outcome has been in several instances the defeat of the people. With a fair primary election, how-ever, the Republican candidate in our sister city can sweep the field with ease; but it be cannot, and hence the importance of throwing all possible guards around the primaries to ensure impartiality and honesty.

WE are becoming so familiar with the intinnabulations of the bells, that sleighing now seems to be as one of the lost arts restored. It is many a year since the pleasures of a ride behind the fleet coursers and over the trodden snow keeping time to the jingle of the bells, have been so prolonged, in this section, as has been the case since Winter commenced his reign this year. All day long the music is heard, and when the night comes the volume of melody seems to increase and the rippling laughter of the pleasure seekers burdens the evening zephyrs with joyous sounds. The carnival is being supremely enjoyed by all classes, and the advent and rule of the snow king will—at least to those whom fortune has favored—long be remembered as one of the brightest recollections of the Centennial year.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has relieved its officers of direct responsibility, in the matter of delivering to Congressional Committees copies of telegrams that have passed over its wires, by adopting an order taking the custody of papers out of their hands. Now that the Senate as well as House Committee has made a demand for such papers, we are free to say [illegible] dispute the right of Congress through private correspondence for evidence. There would be just as much propriety in demanding that letters shall be delivered up by Postmasters, and used as evidence. We imagine that were the demands from both parties for dispatches complied with, it would operate more entirely to the advantage of Republicans than Democrats; yet it is wrong in principle that such demands should be made, and we hope the efforts to secure them will be dropped.

AT last the talk of compromise is distinctly developed by the Democracy. In Florida, they are willing to divide the offices, if they have the Governor. In New Jersey, they will divide the offices of the Assembly,—they having the Speaker. At Washington they are willing to divide the two highest offices of the nation,—they to have the Presidency. We have, also, a general appeal, that originated in Philadelphia, that the spirit of compromise shall obtain in settling the electoral difficulty. The trouble is, compromise means concession, and this implies that we yield something that belongs to us. We think every reasonable and sensible Republican now holds that HAYES is clearly, honestly and rightly elected President, and to compromise the question means the weakening or abandonment of the claim. This will never be done. Let the correctness of the respective votes be investigated closely and carefully, but let each then stand on the facts as they may be revealed. The Republican party will have what belongs to it, or nothing at all.

THE Democracy appear determined to show their blood, both in Louisiana and Florida, and still persist in their efforts to capture the State governments by violence and force. We entertain no fears of the outcome in Louisiana. Our people there have faced the lion before, and are not readily frightened by its roar. They are preparing to resist all attempts to seize on the Legislative organization, and will see to it that the count of the Returning Board is sustained. We are greatly surprised at the apparent tameness of our friends in Florida, and cannot persuade ourselves that they mean—having once made a count of the votes, under the authority conferred by law, and under an oath of fidelity—to so change the count as to give the State to the Democrats, simply because a court chooses to usurp powers that do not belong to it. The order, it appears, will be formally obeyed, under advice of Governor STEARNS, but will not affect the Presidential vote. The members of the Return Board are reticent, and it remains to be seen whether they will fully comply with the order of court. If they do, and have not the determination to appeal the case, as was practically done in South Carolina, we simply pity their weakness.

### THE GOOD WORK.

We are glad to know that the great temperance reformation in these cities, brought about by the labors of FRANCIS MURPHY, Esq., and which has been maintained and extended through the assistance of a band of noble men and women, has the hearty sympathy of the great body of our people. The work still goes on with unabated power, and the roll of the names pledged to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors as a beverage now numbers not less that 3,500.

It is beyond human power to estimate the happiness, the benefits and blessings that will result from the reformation of so large a number of sons, husbands and fathers. Even the comforts which the saved money will purchase are beyond computation, while the restoration of peace, concord, happiness and affection to families wherein strong drink had caused division, alienation, distrust and strife is a result still more precious. But best of all is the restoration of the abused and debased soul to God, and the implanting in the hearts of these reformed men a humble trust in the Saviour, as hundreds of them profess to have found. The religious element in this reformation is paramount to all others. This is the rock upon which it is founded, and it is this which renders it so hopeful. The grandeur of a restored manhood is much spoken of by Mr. MURPHY and those who labor with him; but that restoration is only possible through "the blood that flowed on Calvary," as is so often sang in these meetings.

Here is a grand work for the good men and women of this community—to run and meet these poor fellows, as the father of the prodigal, in that matchless parable, ran to meet him. They have set their face homeward—homeward to their God and to their fellow-men. They are trying to reach a higher plane; but many of them are yet "a great way off," and unless they are met and encouraged and strengthened, may fall exhausted by the way. Many may be overcome by temptation. We have heard of one diabolical attempt to induce a man to break his pledge. He is poor [illegible] family dependent upon this temperance work [illegible] dlars if he would take [illegible] at he had signed MUR[illegible]ung by the insult, the poor man uttered a short, sharp and indignant reply to the base proposition, and turned away. He stood where another might have fallen. This incident shows that active evil influences are at work, and that active influences for good are needed to counter-balance them. The kind, cordial grasp of the hand, words of encouragement and cheer, and material aid where it is needed. The same spirit which the good old man of the parable exhibited when his profligate boy returned.

### THE NATION TRUST.

There is no need of disguising the fact that there is a very disagreeable impression prevailing relative to Nation Trust matters. A suspicion exists that the city is being trifled with, and that there is a purpose to defraud it out of a portion of what has been agreed on as due it, if this can be done. One method referred to as possible, is to let the property represented by the mortgages go to a sale, and buy it in for a song. Another suggestion is that if an excuse can be framed, that will plausibly cover it, to deny the right of the city to enforce payment at all. All these may be merely unauthorized, and unreliable rumors, but they are creating an uneasy feeling that will not be easily allayed, if allowed to go on much longer. We assure the parties in interest that the slightest attempt to act dishonorably and unfairly by the city will be met with a storm of popular indignation; and no man can ever hold up his head in this city who acts wrongly in this matter. We are not assuming that the rumors are correct,—we hope they are not, but feel it our duty to warn the stockholders of the Trust Company against yielding in the slightest to any temptation to impropriety. Even a misfortune is more easily escaped by a strictly honorable course, than by any attempt at dodging. The amount due the city should be promptly paid. If the full amount be not ready, pay over what you have, and make suitable arrangements for the balance, but do not, for a moment, think of avoiding an honorable and complete settlement. Such a course will provoke harshness and work harm.

Much of the suspicious feeling that prevails is directly traceable to the strange course pursued by the legal counsel of the stockholders. It was represented that they had innocently suffered; that others not connected with the institution had secured the principal part of the water bond money, and that they, therefore, deserved sympathy, and as generous treatment as could possibly be had. All this was conceded. The GAZETTE has steadily advocated liberal treatment, in view of the circumstances. Then came the appeal for the pardon. The counsel for the stockholders, Mr. SCHOYER, stated, it was reported, that he had a sworn statement from GRIER which would disclose valuable information, and bring about exact justice, if he were allowed to return. Thus promise after promise was made, and on the good faith reposed in them, the city and State have done all that was asked. Yet nothing promised in return has been accomplished. No money has been paid, no statement given to the public, and no satisfaction of a tangible character offered. We insist that Messrs. SCHOYER and SHIRAS have put themselves in a very questionable position, and that they owe it to their reputations, and to the good faith reposed in them, to clear away the uncertainties which environ this business. It is impossible that it should be done, except in one way. This is to pay over the $165,000 distinctly promised, and to arrange satisfactorily the securities for the balance. Then if the cause of public justice can be subserved by publishing GRIER's statement, let it be done. If there is nothing of value in the statement, withhold the completion of the pardon, acknowledge the falsehood, and let him escape again.

### THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The *Post* settles, in an entirely assured and autocratic way, just how the Presidential business is to be settled, and we judge we display some temerity in differing from such emphatic opinions. We have little faith that anything will come of the two committees of Congress on the subject, except to agree to something substantially similar to the joint rule, if indeed they get so near together. There is no doubt, among those who have studied the precedents, and the legal aspect of the case, that the President of the Senate has the undoubted and clearly defined right to make the count, and determine the validity of the certificates received. The history of the adoption of the Constitution, and the rulings under it,—particularly that of MASON in a case precisely parallel with those about to come,—all favor the idea that the President of the Senate is empowered in this case. The only difficulty arises in the question whether at this time public opinion would favor the exercise of such large powers by any one person, however responsible his position might be. We are of the opinion that as matters now stand, assuming that the Congressional committees do not develop evidence at the South that will materially change the present aspect of affairs, the people will care very little how matters are settled in Congress,—so that the settlement is fairly expressive of the present situation. An honest rendering of the real, honest choice of the people, is what is wanted. If fair respect is shown to the forms that have heretofore prevailed, no farther difficulty exists.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* offers the following, which is practically the joint rules revised under an agreement between the two Houses: "The President of the Senate shall open the returns, and they shall be counted unless objected to. If an objection is made to the return from any State he shall decide whether the return be valid or not. If an appeal shall be taken from his decision the Houses shall separate and vote upon the question. In case both vote to overrule his decision it shall be reversed, but if they disagree, one voting to overrule and the other to sustain the decision, then it shall stand. A like course can be pursued in the case of two returns from one State. The logic of this plan is, I believe, impregnable. It is evident that in case of a disagreement between the House and the Senate there would be a dead-lock, threatening the destruction of the Government unless there were somewhere lodged a power to make a ruling that would unlock the wheels and keep the machinery in motion. The reason why the opinion of the President of the Senate should prevail in case the two houses should not agree to upset it is plain. The houses having equal power, and one striving to uphold the decision while the other seeks to push it down, their opposing efforts neutralize each other, and leave the decision unaffected." This is only the twenty-second Joint Rule, with the Republican interpretation put upon it.

Our view is that unless something like the above is developed, the President of the Senate will make the necessary decisions without appeal, resting on the Constitution and the precedents under it. The hope of the Democrats is to make a break by means of the Oregon case; but the Senate will undoubtedly settle that before the time for the count arrives. The result will pro bably be, that should the President of the Senate be required to decide in other matters, he will also act with regard to the contested States, giving the decision as to the acceptability and legality of the returns. The precedents in the Oregon case are against the Democrats, and they admit this. We do not imagine that enough difficulty will exist when the time for the electoral count arrives, to seriously delay the count. As yet, we believe, all is well.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

—An ingenious North Carolinian, struggling in the toils, has married his mother-in-law.

—A Western preacher was formerly a pugilist. He is said to be an excellent expounder.

—It is thought by the Boston *Post* that Carl Rosa is making Preparations to marry again.

—The Grand Vizier sasses Russia by saying that he wants a Turk in Turkey to count for something.

—It is said one of the many colleges captured by Soldene, has conferred upon her the degree of A. M.—All Mouth.

—The Worcester *Press* puts the number of the religious denominations in the United States at 160, not counting Bob Ingersoll.

—Joshua M. Sears, the young Boston millionaire, is said to be engaged to a daughter of Charles F. Choate, of Cambridge.

—The charitable societies are looking after the Boston man who paid $10,000 for Turner's picture of the Slave Ship. They think he must have so much money as not to know what to do with it.

—Ulysses Grant, Jr., familiarly known as "Buck," is the "flower of the family." His face has an expression of higher breeding than any other member of the family, and his voice is low and cultivated and his manners quiet and self-possessed.

—The wife of ex-Senator Carpenter is thus described: She is very lovable, womanly woman, who cares more to influence her husband in the right direction, and place loving hands on her children, than to be the dashing center of attraction at any places of public frivolity.

—Now is the time to make good resolutions for the new year—especially in the morning, when you find the collar button from the back of your shirt is gone, the pins bend up double, and your wife calls up the stairs to say that breakfast is cold, and how much shall she pay a man for shoveling off the sidewalk.

—The boys were coasting on the hills last evening and their happy young voices made the night merry. Many a weary man, worn with this empty life struggle, stopped and listened, and perhaps a tear gathered as he wished he too were a lad again. Then a boy threw a snowball at him and he chased him four blocks and licked him till he couldn't stand up without leaning against a wall.

—We beg young ladies who may keep "open house" on New Year's Day, that, as they value the present and eternal happiness of the friends who kindly call on them they will place no temptation in their way. Ths hand that offers a glass of wine, though white and jeweled, is piercing a dart to the very heart of Humanity. What a poor return is it for the kind New Year's wishes which your friends come to present, that you should put such an evil in their way! You may not think six months afterward that the bloated man who is excluded from your parlor and recognition, owes his downfall to *you*! Think of it, young ladies, think of it! Give your friends coffee, chocolate, tea, lemonade—*buttermilk*—anything but wine!

—The young wife was looking over the recipe for plum-pudding and reading it aloud to her husband: Take 1 lb of raisins, 1 lb of currants, 1 lb of candied peel, 1 lb of suet, 1 lb of sugar, 3 eggs, ½ lb of spice (mixed), 1 oz of flour—mix all together and boil till it can't be cut with an ax." "Dear Charles," she said, "I think there is either not flour enough, or else too much candied peel and fruit in that recipe, and it must be horribly indigestible." "O, no, my love," he replied; "if I were you I'd leave out the flour and put in some more raisins and lemon-peel. Your dear mother is to have dinner with us, you know, and the old lady is fond of fruit." She looked at him narrowly, but the traitor did not betray his devilish plan by the movement of a muscle of his countenance.

### Women as "Sales Ladies."

The subject was the employment of women as saleswomen, or "sales ladies," as the latest euphemism has it.

Mrs. B. said she always "hated to buy anything of a woman."

"That is because one woman does not know how to use another," said Spicer, "men have no difficulty in dealing with shopwomen; lemme show you," and as they entered the toy store he blandly approached an apple-faced girl, with flaxen hair, done up in small pats over her forehead, and slightly raising his hat, asked to be shown some toys suitable for a child of three. Apple face turned a cheap locket, hanging at her neck, right side out, smiled and said, "Yes, sir."

Spicer turned his eyes around in triumph, but his ears unfortunately heard the shop-belle say, *sotto voce*:

"Jenny, show this bald-headed old noodle some cheap stuff, will you; there's Jim Spooner jees come in, and I want to see him."

Mrs. B. chuckled, and Spicer thought they had better walk out and see what there was at the further end of the store.

### Where the Singers Are.

"What have become of the singers?" asks the Montreal *Gazette*. Ah, yes; you can't see from where you are sitting; move up toward this end of the pew and we will show you. That is the soprano, the one nearest the end of the choir, letting the young fellow with the camel's hair moustache and curling hair squeeze her hand. He is the tenor. There is the alto in the opposite corner, and the pork-looking little man with Burnside whiskers, who is feeding her with gum drops, and nervously looking out for his wife's eye, (the big, high-complexioned woman near the third window on the right-hand side of the church, with a wart on her cheek) is the baritone, and the burly-looking fellow who looks like a Barbary coast pirate, and who has just stepped around the organ to take a drink with the blower, that is the bass. Oh, if you just want to know what has become of the singers, ask us.

### A Winter Night's Poem.

The merry jingle of the sleigh bells, the sparkle of the crystal snow in the lambent light of the moon, and the consoling caresture that nestles closely to him beneath the buffalo robes, tenderly clasping his left hand in hers while his right holds the reins, constitute the Winter night's poem that is floating through the doting lover's soul and leave him in doubt whether to let go enough to get his handkerchief out, or draw his coat-sleeve across his nose.

### The End at Last.

"The end is reached," remarked a politician when the reports came in from the Electoral College. Precisely the same remark was uttered by his son that same evening when he was called upon to state upon what authority he had absented himself from school in the afternoon and gone skating, though in the latter case the terminal object was attained much more numerously than in the electoral.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

### THE ARTIST DORE AT HOME.

**The Most Prolific of Modern Artists and His Ways of Working—His Two Studios—Anecdotes of His Experience.**

Even to Parisians the Rue Bayard is but little known. It is tucked away in a curious corner of Paris—a corner forming part of what is called the Francois First Quartier, bounded by the Avenue Montaigne, the Champs Elysees and the quays. In this street stands an unpretentious-looking house, No. 3. Ringing at the small door, it opens, and the visitor finds himself admitted into an immense hall. This hall, in his size and appearance, looks like anything in the world but a studio. It might be a concert room or a gymnasium, or even a dancing hall. But nevertheless a studio it is, although before Dore made it such it was dedicated to the noble art of the gymnast. This latter fact has led to some curious incidents in the experience of the present occupant.

In this studio of Dore's there are none of the usual studio appointments. It is evidently the work room of a worker. The rude, unvarnished truths of labor meet the eye. There are a few plaster casts, some bits of drapery, a lay-figure or two; but the only things that arrest attention are the enormous scaffoldings, which reach to the ceilings. Their ascent would appear formidable to any one but the intrepid little man who makes use of them. Once, it is said, when standing on the topmost plank, and backing suddenly to judge of some touches he was putting on his canvass, the artist missed his footing and fell, but his gymnastic dexterity saved him, and he hung in midair by one hand for several minutes, till his servant came to his rescue.

Nothing is more characteristic of the man than his method of working up his pictures. One stands aghast at the sight of so many canvasses, all on so large a scale. What! One man to fill in all these gigantic outlines! And then what a contrast of subjects! Evidently this man has the courage of genius. Here is a battle scene, furious, immense in its riotous carnage; there, further on, a peaceful landscape, with tranquil skies and silent meadows; beyond, some Spanish scenes; at the right, unfinished drawings; at the left, one or two completed works of inspiration and patience. These different articles are worked upon only when the suitable mood is on. Then, too, this Rue Bayard studio is devoted to but one part of the artist's work. Here his paintings, landscapes, &c., are found. But another studio, in the Rue Saint Dominique, is devoted to his drawings, sketches, illustrations, &c.

In this latter place he has designed all those famous illustration for the Bible, "Don Quixote," "The Wandering Jew," Dante's "Inferno," Taine's "Pyrenees," the recently published "Ancient Mariner," and other works. There is no living artist who can be compared to Dore in productiveness. It has been estimated that were all his drawings, sketches, pictures and portraits to be placed end to end, they would extend in an air line from Paris to Lyons. He is unceasingly active. His hand runs with feverish rapidity over wood or canvas. He never studies, but is incessantly creating. He seems to be the concentration of nervous energy. Watch him as he runs, kips, flies, darts, from one end of the room to the other. One moment he is drawing, painting, touching up a nose on this personage, darkening a shadow there; the next he sits down and talks rapidly of the recent exhibition he saw yesterday, gossips over the latest social scandal, and regrets that the *bon mot* of the morning. His conversation runs on all topics with equal freedom, touching each one with a spice of wit and a vivacious audacity all his own.

In person he is small, thin and wiry, almost delicate, in fact. There is nothing in this slender boy to indicate the amazing, sustaining power which permits its owner to be what he is in his work. There are no evidences either of the labor in lines wrirten on his face. His complexion is rosy, like a child's; his eyes are brilliant and undimmed, full of life, of expression, of thought. He has a habit of throwing back his head to get rid of his hair, which he wears long, falling upon his shoulders. The garments, too, betray the man. A witty brother artist has said of Dore's working-coat that it gives the wearer the aspect of a walking palette, so covered is it with patches of color. Originally it was a brown velveteen smoking jacket, but by dint of constant wear and the many coats of paint it has received, it was long ago transformed into something very different.

There was a time, not many years ago, when Dore cultivated with his usual ardor violin playing. This musical madness wore away in time, but not so entirely but that now when weary of painting the artist finds his chief pleasure in wielding a bow an hour in playing some classical selection by Mozart or Haydn. Some time ago, in his studio in the Rue Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germain, it was the custom for the musical and artist fraternity to meet there informally upon Sunday evenings. Dore delighted in these reunions, inviting all the virtuosos of his acquaintance to come and take part. One evening eight violoncellos made their appearance with no violinist, and the delicate question who should play first having to be settled, the heart of the artist sank within him, and thenceforth he closed his doors.

### THE BELLES OF WASHINGTON.

**They Adopt a Sensible Style of Dress for Evening Parties.**

The "Belles of the Kitchen," says a Washington correspondent, have made another attempt to demonstrate that something sensible can be originated by Washington girls, whose frivolities and shortcomings have been so long conspicuous targets for all gossips' aim. Not satisfied with the luncheons, whereat specimens of their individual culinary accomplishments were to be exhibited, they proposed, after catering to the inner man once a week, to indulge in their favotite pastime of dancing one evening of each week. So germans are to be held at the houses of each member in turn, at which party-dresses are strictly prohibited from being worn. Nothing long and nothing "tenacious;" nothing expensive in evening apparel; only ordinary walking costumes are to be tolerated. This is the most sensible move in the right direction I have known the society girls to do. I have often wondered what "fools and blind" we all are to lay ourselves willing victims before the Juggernaut car of fashion, and allow its wheels of inexcusable folly to crush us into ill health or early grave.

No wonder women have weak lungs, and every ill that flesh is heir to, when they strip themselves of their warm, thick clothing worn during the day, and array themselves in gossamer fabrics, with no coverings for neck or arms, and this at night, in the dead of winter, when even men shiver in their flannel and broadcloth. "Why," said a doting mother of her delicate girl, out for the first season, "Bessie takes off even her flannel skirt when she goes to a party!" And I thought how many girls there were who only wore little cambric apologies for body coverings. I know a beautiful woman, a wife and a mother, whose health is a constant source of annoyance to herself, and anxiety and expense to her husband, and she told me she had never worn a flannel in her life. "They make one look so horridly ugly and bundled up," was her excuse. Of course she would go out in the bleak weather with only cambric covering to her delicate limbs, and thin-soled French calf boots, and lisle thread stockings. "Oh! I can't wear thick-soled boots," she exclaimed; "they are so fearfully unbecoming to the foot, and they spoil a person's walk!"

A few days ago, a young lady well known in society circles, appeared on the avenue with an ulster reaching from neck to feet, and a long, pointed hood lined with cardinal. The garment was not stylish, but its shaggy warmth and sensible length sent such a thrill of comfort to my shivering corpus, arrayed in a fashionable and modern custume, that I felt inclineb to go to my dressmaker and tell her to make me something just like it.

I overheard a young lady commenting on the appearance of this formidable looking wrap. "Isn't it hideous?" she asked, disdainfully, of the gentleman by her side. "I think it extremely sensible, on the contrary," was his reply, "and if only half a dozen girls equally well known as Miss Blank, would each wear such a garment, it would set the fashion." "Would you really like to see me in such a guise?" the pretty girl asked with contemptuous tones. "Yes, I would like you better than I do now, if you had the courage to be sensible, and would dress for comfort more and for appearance less." From the reply I imagined the couple to be affianced, or just married. But the gentleman's reply really confirmed me in my previously held opinion that women do not dress to please men, but each other.

### Why She Voted.

A Colorado correspondent writes: "We had the honor, not long since, of seeing one of the first ladies who voted in the United States. She cast her ballot in Wyoming, and gave the following reason why she voted at all, laughing as heartily as any of her hearers. She said she was standing in a store one day, when a large black dog came in, holding a basket in his mouth. It was election day, and some of the men standing around, talking about the late Woman Suffrage Act passed in the Territory, said Jack (the dog) should be allowed to put his vote in if the women were, for he certainly had just as much sense about such things. The lady said she made up her mind instantly to go to the polls and vote, though she had no idea of doing so before that man slandered her sex."

### CHARITY.

The pilgrim and stranger who through the day
Holds o'er the desert his trackless way,
Where the terrible sands no shade have known,
No sound of life save the camel's moan,
Hears at last, through the mercy of Allah to all,
From his tent-door at evening the Bedouin's call:—

"*Whoever thou art whose need is great,*
*In the name of God, the Compassionate*
*And Merciful One, for thee I wait.*

For gifts in His name of food and rest
The tents of Islam of God are blest.
Thou who hast faith in the Christ above,
Shall the Koran teach thee the law of love!
O Christian! open thy heart and door,
Cry east and west to the wandering poor:—

"*Whoever thou art whose need is great,*
*In the name of Christ, the Compassionate*
*And Merciful One, for thee I wait.*

—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

### TO VICE PRESIDENT FERRY.

Count brother, count with care,
Count for the Presidential chairs,
Count the ballots fair and square,
Count out no true electaire,
Count in the presence of the secretaire,
Let him foot them up with care,
There's enough, but none to spare,
Let the Demmys whoop and tear.
Let them fume, and snort, and swear,
Stand your ground, we've got 'em faire,
They can't play the bulldozaire,
We'll HAVE Hayes and Bill Wheelaire.

### New and Old.

I stood on the tower in the wet,
And New Year and Old-Year met.
And winds were roaring and blowing;
And I said, "O years that meet in tears,
Have ye aught that is worth the knowing?
Science enough and exploring,
Wanderers coming and going,
Matter enough for deploring,
But aught that is worth the knowing?"
Seas at my feet were flowing
Waves on the shingle pouring,
Old Year roaring and blowing,
And New Year blowing and roaring.

—*Alfred Tennyson.*

### A Larger House for Mr. Murphy.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

Can it be that there is not money enough available in our cities to procure a large hall for the temperance meetings conducted by Mr. Francis Murphy? Is not the work in which he is engaged of sufficient importance to enlist the practical sympathy of our well-to-do Christians and philanthropists? It was said by Chancellor Wood that market hall would answer if it were seated. Will not some of our worthy citizens see that chairs or settees are purchased, hired or lent for the occasion?

A large hall is desirable on many accounts. The First Methodist Protestant Church has not capacity to seat, or even allow standing room, for half the people that would attend in a hall where all who choose to come might be accommodated. The interest appears to be increasing rather than diminishing; hence the necessity for greater space.

It might be said that there are larger churches; get one of them. But it is very questionable whether one of the larger churches could be obtained, except under restrictions that would not be acceptable. Mr. Murphy endeavors to give a religious character to his meetings. He appears to be devout himself, and in the course of his remarks frequently gives the substance of an excellent sermon. But he evidently feels that something must be conceded to "the boys," and the result of this concession is now and then a demonstration which staid religious people consider very objectionable. Methodists, it is well known, have greater tolerance for manifestations of emotion than most other people; they enjoy warm, lively, enthusiastic meetings, but even Methodists, at least those who worship on Fifth avenue, think that so good a cause as that of temperance can get on without the stamping of feet, clapping of hands, and some other more objectionable noises that are sometimes heard at these meetings. The pastor, desirous of doing all in his power to help Mr. Murphy and his friends, and at the same time to preserve the respect due to a house of worship, has endeavored, but not with entire success, to keep those demonstrations within due bounds. If they are permitted in it is highly probable that hereafter the authorities of any church will be slow to open their doors to a temperance meeting.

But it is desirable to have a room not only spacious, but one in which the most boisterous enthusiasm may be indulged. Grant that noise does not convert; admit that there may be much effervescence of feeling with little permanent residuum; noise attracts, emotion draws, and the people are wanted at the meetings—the people of "all sorts and conditions," and therefore a hall is wanted where they will feel free to come and enjoy themselves in their own fashion. When they get there the persuasive tones of Mr. Murphy and the telling experience of his recruits will doubtless induce many of them to join the army of reformed men.

Whatever is done in this matter ought to be done quickly. Shall we have a hall?

C.

### COL. SELLERS AT HOME.

**A Real Example in the Golden State.**

A California journalist, who has been roaming through the mining regions of the Pacific Coast, thus describes a veritable, real, live Colonel Sellers that he stumbled across during the course of his wanderings:

Riding down one of the canons of the neighborhood I came upon a log hut by the side of the stream. Beyond it was a potato patch, in which a woman in a huge sunbonnet and five bare-legged children were digging out their morning meal. As I neared the spot an unsavory-looking man, with soapy locks and unkempt beard, appeared at the door, axe in hand. Saluting him I inquired my way, and incidentally alluded to the mining operations along the canon. "They don't know nothing 'bout mining in this district," returned the woodcutter, for such he was. "It takes a man who has been all through California and Arizony to know how to work a lead. Been all through them countries, stranger, I have. I reckon I could put them up to a thing or two. Am I mining myself? Well, yes, generally I be. I've got a mine that beats anything in the Territory. I'm all right, I am. I've got all I want. What is it? Platiny, sir! Platiny! Not working it just now, sir, no. I'm a thinking of taking my family down to the Centennial, I am. I'd like to show off a little to the boys. That's all right, I reckon, if a quiet's got the color—ain't it? Expensive trip? Of course, of course, but expense ain't no account to me. Why, I reckon I'm worth a million and a half!" (this with great emphasis.) I felt, and no doubt looked, sufficiently impressed, but could not help casting a dubious glance at the ragged group in the potato field. "Them's my wife and children, sir; healthy looking, hey? We've only a-stopping there for our health, like. Fine air, fine air; finest country in the world, sir. Where is the mine located? Over yonder," and he swept the horizon vaguely with his thumb. "It's kivered up with brush, sir, now. Needs capital, sir, to develop it. But I kin command it, I kin. Like you to see a piece of the ore, sir. The man down to the toll-gate, he's got some of it. You ask him and he'll show you a bit of rock as is sure cure for sore eyes. You just bet your life on that. Richest thing in the territory, sir." Then, in a confidential whisper, he added: "I don't mind letting you in on an interest, if you've got capital, mind. Capital alone, sir, kin git a foot of that lode. Not that I want to sell; no, sir! Well, good day, stranger—see you again; you go and look at that there rock at the toll-gate; that's all," and giving his sombero a lofty pull over his eyes and shouldering his ax, this incipient Col. Sellers strode grandly away, leaving me duly awe struck and admiring.


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FLANNELS.
At 20, 22 and 25c, special good value in Barred Flannels.
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CASSIMERES.
At 33 and 87½c, a new and live bargain in heavy Wool Cassimeres, slightly damaged, worth really 60c.
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A beautiful and choice variety of single and square Shawls of all qualities and latest styles.
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Ladies' Suits, Overdresses and Costumes, ready made and to order in latest Paris styles and trimmings at lowest prices.
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All kinds of Garments for Children and Infants, of which we make a specialty.
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Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes of all kinds and qualities.
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Ready-made Clothing and Overcoats. Suits made to order at much less than usual prices.

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BARGAINS.
At 5c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.
At 6½c, choice styles Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8c, 4-4 good Dark Chintzes.
At 8½ and 10c, good yard wide Cretonnes.
At 5 and 6½c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 7, 7½ and 8c, extra heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 6¼ and 7c, good fine Bleached Shirtings.
At 8½ and 10c, Family Shirting Muslins.
At 12½c, a few Wool Felt Hats.
At 10c, 4-4 Fruit of the Loom Muslin.
At 8c, 36-inch extra heavy Bed Ticks.
At 12½c, or 9 yards for $1.00, extra heavy Bed Checks.
At 25c, fine Bleached Tablings.
At 10c, Twilled Towelings, a good bargain.
At 8½ and 10c, all-linen Bordered Towels.
At 33c up, heavy Loom Table Linens.
At 37½c, fine Bleached Tablings.
At 70c up, special bargain in Madder Tablings.
At 90c per dozen, imported Table Napkins.
At 90c, full size White Quilts.
At $1.10, 11-4 fringed White Quilts.
At $1.12½, heavy Calico Comforts.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 Sheetings at low prices.
Irish Linens, Table Damasks, Napkins, Ginghams, Shirtings, Canton Flannels, &c., at lowest prices.
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At 12½c, a line of Twilled Silk Ribbons, No. 30, in Cardinal, Navy Blue, Myrtle Green and Seal Browns, not half price.
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# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 28, 1876.

There is but little change in the financial situation, and will not be till the first of January has passed. The banks are well supplied with funds, and are ready to make loans, where the security is acceptable. Conservative views prevail among the banks, and they are pursuing a cautious policy, and probably will until the prevailing stringency has passed. The supply of loanable funds in the hands of the regular bankers was ample for the accommodation of all parties engaged in legitimate business pursuits. Trade among wholesale merchants was comparatively light outside of the limits of the holiday trade. Collections rather slow. On the street the demand for money was only fair, and offerings largely of paper in disfavor with the regular banks. Rates of interest remain as before quoted—7 per cent. on "call" and 8@10 per cent. on time loans, at the banks, and 8@15 per cent. on the street. Real estate loans negotiable at 7@10 per cent., according to amount wanted and length of time desired.

FUTURE OF THE SILVER MARKET.

Dr. Linderman, in the course of an interview which is fully reported in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of December 13, attributed the rise of silver to the heavy purchases of coin which the United States Government has been making in London and on the Pacific slope, and to the enormous demand for silver in China. The future of the silver market would depend, he said, mainly on the legislation of the United States and Germany.

"There is now," he continued, "about $1,000,000 worth of bullion at the mint waiting to be converted into trade dollars. The Government will need hereafter about $1,500,000 in silver monthly, and it is probable that no more purchases will be made abroad. From $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 is likely to suffice for the silver demands of China. If the market continues as good in China as for the last four months there is no doubt that much Mexican bullion will come to San Francisco and be shipped hence to Chinese ports. India is likely to consume $35,000,000 yearly, or about half the annual silver product of the world. I do not think the double standard would be a good thing for this country. I think we should keep the gold basis, with subsidiary silver for common use, fixing the amount for legal tender at $10. We have now, as I estimate, in this country $150,000,000 in gold and less than $40,000,000 in silver, exclusive of plate. Of this amount there is from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 in subsidiary coin, and from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 at the mints. To raise the price of silver, as with compared gold, above its value in other countries, would be to flood us with the poorer metal and drain the land of the more precious."

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

In 1875, at the conference of the association for the reform and codification of the law of nations, a commission was appointed to prepare principles of international law to govern bills of exchange. This commission, which consisted of distinguished gentlemen from England, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark and Austria, has made a most valuable report, and it has been approved at a later conference held at Bremen. Here are some of the recommendations of this report, and they are in full accord with suggestions which we have from time to time made in these columns. The making of bills of exchange and promissory notes to bearer shall not be allowed. The acceptance of a bill of exchange must be upon its face, and must consist simply of the signature of drawee, without a single additional word, other than such as necessary to fix date, when drawn from sight. Cancellations of written acceptances shall not be allowed. No days of grace shall be allowed. It is to be hoped that an international code for bills of exchange may soon come into operation. The world is rapidly becoming smaller under the influence of improved facilities for intercommunication. The ties of trade are numerous and binding the nations closely together. And as regards the principles that govern commercial operations, it is exceedingly desirable that strict uniformity should everywhere prevail.

PAYING DRAFTS.

A banker has raised the question how drafts which he has purchased, which are drawn upon parties at distant points, and which are unaccepted, may be safely sent forward by mail for acceptance and return, since the cancellation, without disfiguring the drafts by endorsement and erasures, make them payable to the order of the bank or individual to whom he sends them, and since it is the first rule of safety never to send paper by mail which is not made payable to order. According to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* the desired safety may be attained by making the transmitted unaccepted drafts payable upon their backs in such cases to the order of the bank sending them and owning them. This is a neat practice in vogue in well regulated banks, and answers an excellent purpose.

SPECIE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Though there has been a heavy drain of specie from the Bank of England, for shipment to this country, during the past six weeks, the amount yet remaining is very large. Last year, taking the return of November 29th for comparison, the bullion in the Bank of England amounted to £23,316,685; this year it is £29,4 6,189. Last year the reserve was but £10 636,140; this year it was £16,902,064. With this increase of more than £6,000,000 in the surplus, the Bank can afford to allow a further drain, without advancing the rate of discount. This is now two per cent., against three per cent. a year ago.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 107½ | 5-20's 1868 coup | 118 |
| U. S. 1881, coup | 117½ | 10-40's | 113½ |
| " 1865 | 109¾ | Currency 6's | 121¾ |
| " 1865 new | 111¾ | New 5 per cents | 112 |
| 5-20's 1867 | 111¾ | 10-40's coupons | 113¾ |

RAILWAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.Y. Central | 101 | Ohio & Mississippi | 6½ |
| Erie | 9¾ | Union Pacific | 59 |
| L. S. | 69½ | Toledo & Wabash | 6¾ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 7¾ | Harlem | 128 |
| St. Paul | 19¾ | Adams Express | 103½ |
| Do. Pref | 44½ | American Express | 54¼ |
| Lake Shore | 87¾ | U. S. Express | 52¾ |
| Del. Central | 44¾ | W. Fargo & Co. Ex | 84¾ |
| Northwestern com. | 83¾ | Quicksilver | 12 |
| Do. Pref. | 55½ | Fort Wayne | 100½ |
| Rock Island | 102¾ | Hannibal & St. Jo. | 12¾ |
| Clev. & Pitts. | 90 | Ontario | 48 |
| Pacific Mail | 23¾ | Iron Mountain | 12 |
| Western Union Tel. | 71¾ | N. J. Central | — |
| Delaware, L. & W. | — | | |

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. | (B) 63¾ | Cen. Trans(B) | 40¾ |
| Reading (S) | 19¾ | Penna. | 58½ |
| U. Cos. of N. J. | (B) 116 | A. V. R. R. | 7.20 (B) 105 |
| Oil Creek | (B) 41 | C. & A. | (B) 95 |
| Lehigh Valley | (B) 48 | N. Pacific bonds | (A — |

NEW YORK, December 27, 1876.

Money was in demand at 6@7 for call loans, closing at 5@6; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $300,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $200,000. The clearings were $26,500,000. Sterling 482½@484¾. Gold opened and closed at 107¾, with sales at 107. The carrying rates were 7, 6½, 6, 7 gold, 5 and 4 per cent. Silver remains unchanged in London since Friday last, when it was quoted at 58½ pence per ounce. Here to-day the quotations are silver bars at 1.22 gold and $1.20¾ currency; silver coin $1.22½@$1.22½. Governments were active and steady. Railroad bonds were firm, with small transactions. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market was irregular, and lower prices prevailed in the general list, and closed dull. The greatest decline was in Illinois Central and New York Central, the former dropping from 69¾ to 61, and the latter from 102½ to 100¾, while the closing sales respectively at 61½ and 101. Commodore Vanderbilt was reported worse. New Jersey Central made the next greatest decline, selling down from 37½ to 35¾, closing at the latter figure. Lake Shore and Michigan Central were firm and advanced early in the day, but afterwards lost the improvement. Lake Shore rose from 87½ to 88, and closed at 87¾. Michigan Central rose from 45 to 45 3-4, and declined to 44 3-4. Rock Island was firm at 102@102½. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose from 71½ to 71¾, and later declined to 71 1-8. The remainder of the list declined 1-8 to 1-2 per cent. Late in the afternoon there were rumors on the street of two defalcations of an extensive character. The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 66,000 shares, of which 30,300 were Lake Shore, 3,700 New York Central, 2,900 Erie, 3,300 St. Pauls, 2,100 Western Union, 2,500 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 2,600 New Jersey Central, 13,300 Michigan Central, and 2,750 Illinois Central.

*Governments.*—United States Coupons 1881, 117¾; 5-20s '65, 109⅞; do. '65 new, 113½; do. '67, 116¾; do. '68, 118; new 5s, 111¾; new 4½s, 105⅝; 10-40s, 113½; do. coupons, 113½; currency 6s, 122.

*State Bonds.*—Tennessee old, 42; do. new, 41½; Virginia new, 29; do. new, 29; Missouri 6s, 107.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 12; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 6½; do preferred, 7; Adams Express, 103½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89; American Express, 56½; United States Express, 52¾; New York Central, 101; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 44½; Panama, 135; Union Pacific, 59; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 61½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; C. C. C. & I., 36½; New Jersey Central, 35½; Northwestern common, 36½; do preferred, 55½; Rock Island, 102; St. Paul, 19½; do. preferred, 51½; Toledo & Wabash, 6¾; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 98½; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 6½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 71¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 154; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Central Pacific, 109; Union Pacific, 106; Union Pacific land grant, 100¾; Union Pacific sinking fund, 91.

LONDON, December 27—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1⅛, being ⅛ below the Bank of England. Consols, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 104½; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 107; New York Central, 102; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, December 27.—Rentes, 104f 90c.

FRANKFORT, December 27.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

**PITTSBURGH MARKETS.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1876.

In staple merchandise trade continues slow, but values as a rule are well maintained. There is, as usual at this period, an indisposition to enter upon new engagements of any magnitude, business men generally devoting the closing days of December to annual settlements, and taking stock, and we do not look for any activity until next month.

PETROLEUM—Receipts continue light, but the supply continues fully equal to the demand, and prices remain as last quoted; $1at.50 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 35a40c ₱ gallon in kegs, and 45a45c in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾at cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 4a6¾c; choice brush that will work up, 5a5¾; choice covers 4¾a5c; choice insiding and covers, 4¾; inferior and mixed, 4a 4¾; crooked, 2¾at, as to color and quality.

BUTTER—Is coming forward freely again, and the market is easier in tone but, for the finer grades, unchanged in price. Prime to choice rolls, 22a25.

BEANS—The market is reported steady at the recent advance; prime new crop navies $2a2.25 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $6a10 per bbl.

CIDER—Very dully quoted nominally at $3at per bbl—barrels included.

CHEESE—Continues quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 14a14¾ to the wholesale trade, and 15a15¾c in a jobbing way. "Young Americas" quoted in a jobbing way at 18; "Nutmegs," 17c.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts as yet small, but there is only a moderate inquiry, and prices remain unchanged. 6¾a7c.

DRIED PEAS—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at $1 50 ₱ bu in round lots, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, and there is not enough doing to enable us to establish prices.

EGGS—The demand is not as active as it was last week, but prices remain unchanged; fresh, 27a28; pickled, 20a25c.

FLOUR—We can report a continued firm market, although there is only a fair trade, and no change to note in prices. Good standard brands of either winter or spring wheat $6.75a7; amber's $7.25a7.50; patents and fancy white wheat, $8a9. Rye flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—Our merchants generally continue to report trade dull, and they do not expect to do much until next month. With the exception that Coffee is very firm, there is nothing to note of any consequence.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cub Loaf | 13¾ | Standard A | 11¾a11¾ |
| Crushed | 13¾a | Standard B | 11¼a11¼ |
| Granulated | 13¾a | Standard Ex C | 11¼a11¼ |
| Powdered | 13 a | N. O. | 9¾a10¾ |

COFFEES.

| Green. | | Roasted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 28 | Best | 27½ |
| Prime | 24 | Second Grade | 26½ |
| Fair | 23 | Third Grade | 24½ |
| Java | 32 | Java | 30 |

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 60 a65 | Fair | 50 a55 |
| Prime | 55 a60 | Dark | 40 a45 |

MOLASSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice new crop N. O. | 42a45c |
| Prime new crop N. O. | 38a40c |
| Fair new crop N. O. | 35c |

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for Wheat, and prices are very firm; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red may be quoted at $1.40at.42; some dealers declare that prices must go to $1.45 unless there is a large increase in the source of supply. The Oat market is easier under the influence of increased receipts within the past few days as well as a light demand; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40. Ear Corn continues in light supply, and prices are still maintained; 54a56c on track. Shelled Corn quiet and unchanged at 53a53½ on track. Rye is steady at 75a76c.

HAY—Is coming forward more freely and the market is weaker, but unchanged. Loose from country wagons, $12a16; baled (on track) $12a15.

MILL FEED—Bran, $14.50a14 per ton; Seconds Shorts and Shipstuffs, $14a15; Chopped Feed, $19a21; Middlings, $20a22.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $1 that ₱ bbl.

OIL—Crockett & Gamble's double extra, 92a 95; W. Alexander & Co. do, 82a85; No. 1, 72a75c; No. 2, 60a65; White winter miners, 68a60; yellow, 53a55. Lard oils remain firm, owing to the recent advance in lard. There is no assurance that prices will be lower, and we still quote at the top of the wholesale trade, and 12½ additional in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—The supply is very much reduced and prices are higher. Dressed Chickens, 12a14c ₱ lb; do. Ducks and Turkeys, 14a16.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light, and with a very meagre supply, prices are firm but unchanged; selling at $1.15at.20 per bushel from store, in a jobbing way, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—There is only a moderate business doing in our market; unlike Chicago and Cincinnati, we have no foreign demand. The Cincinnati Commercial says of that market: In view of high rates there has been a fair demand. Had the views of buyers been met much larger sales could have been made. Fair sales of Lard, moderate of Mess Pork, for future delivery. Limited sales of salted Meats, English Meats and sugar-cured Meats. Packers are putting down large stocks. Market closed ready.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb | 13 | Lard, prime leaf, tcs | 11¾ |
| Shoulders ₱ lb | 9¾ | Do. " kgs | 12¼ |
| Bl'kf. Bacon S. C. | 14 | Do. Hf bbls | 11¾ |
| Dried Beef ₱ lb | 15 | Do. " kts | 12¾ |
| Breast Tongues S. C. | 9 | Do. ₱ lb caddies | 12¾ |
| per doz | 1⅝ | Do. ₱ lb do | 13¾ |
| Bacon Shoulders | 7¾ | Do. ₱ lb pails | 14 |
| Short Rib Sides | 8¾ | Do. ₱ lb do | 13¾ |
| Clear Sides | 10¾ | Pigs feet half bbls | 4 75 |
| Mess Pork ₱ bbl | 18 | Pigs feet kegs | 2 40 |
| Do. do | 18.50 | Ham Sausage | 9¾ |

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4½c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 6¼c per lb; country, 7½c.

**PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

| | This week | Last week |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 279 cars | 300 cars |
| Hogs | 111 " | 204 " |
| Sheep | 21 " | 72 " |
| Total | 411 " | 576 " |

Briggs, Dick & Dyas, Commission Merchant for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the markets as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 279 cars reported for the past week, 188 cars were through and 91 cars local against 199 cars of through, and 101 cars of local preceding week. Sales, 1,798 head; last week, 2,440 head.

The supply on sale during the past week was unusually light, 93 cars, or but little over one-half, as compared with the preceding week, when it was thought to be light, and with an active demand, which was stimulated considerably by the favorable reports from New York, sellers had no difficulty in establishing an important advance. Some sales-men reported the advance at ½ cent ₱ lb, but the most of them placed it at ¾, which is probably nearer the mark. There is no question but, to use a common expression, this has been the "boss" market of the season, and, it was not generally expected; indeed, trade is usually very unsatisfactory during the holidays, when poultry, game, etc., are in gely substituted in place of beef, and if there had been even an ordinary supply, the probability is that the market would have been no better for this than it was last week, as the improvement was owing chiefly to the very scanty supply. Prices may be fairly quoted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 1,500at,200 steers | 5,75a6,00 |
| Prime 1,300at, 400 steers | 5,25a5,50 |
| Good 1,100at,200 steers | 4,75a5,00 |
| Fair 1,000at, 100 steers | 4,25a4,50 |
| Stockers 700a900 lbs | 3,75a4,00 |
| Bulls, Cows and Stags | 3,00a3,50 |

SHEEP.

The run has been, as it was very generally expected it would be, very small during the past week—only 21 cars, and the most of these were from Chicago. The market stiffened up very materially, prices having been advanced fully ½c ₱ lb as compared with the date of our last report, and even at the advance the supply of prime stock was unequal to the demand. Everything sold just as fast as it arrived, hence sellers experienced no difficulty in pushing up prices; buyers had to accept the situation, notwithstanding they did not like the idea of being forced to pay such a sharp advance on so short a notice, as they were not expecting it. Following a notice, as they were not expecting it. Following are the prevailing rates as we close our report:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 115a130 lbs | 5,75a6,00 |
| Extra 85a100 lbs | 4,25a5,00 |
| Prime 85a90 lbs | 4,00a4,25 |
| Good 75a80 lbs | 3,00a3,50 |
| Common 70a75 lbs | 3,00a2,50 |

HOGS

The supply of Hogs has also been light during the week under review, and with an average demand the market has developed considerable strength, and prices, as compared with the date of our last report, are considerably higher. One of the features of the market is that heavy Yorkers are more inquired for than light weights, and are bringing more money in consequence. The demand for Philadelphia Hogs has been rather ahead of the supply now for several weeks in succession. We quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Light Yorkers, 125a150 lbs | 5,50a5,70 |
| Heavy Yorkers, 200a250 lbs | 5,80a6,00 |
| Philadelphia Hogs | 5,25a5,40 |
| Roughs | 4,50a5,00 |

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and cars.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DICK & DYAS.

**PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1876.

The most important feature to-day was the sharp decline in United certificates, 20c within the past 24 hours; yesterday they were quoted at $3,80; to-day, as we close our report, $3.70. Shipment did not decline so much, being quoted at $3.80at, against $4,00at 97½ yesterday. It was thought that the short sellers were mainly responsible for the tumble to-day. Refined dull but nominally unchanged; regular report quoted New York and Philadelphia, December delivery, at 30 and 29c for January, although it was rumored that a plump bid of 28c would have been considered.

Oil Barrels firm, but unchanged at $1,35 for city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Standard Oil Co | Warden F & Co. Phila. | 5,146 |

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Stevenson | Central o w | 3,128 |
| Stevenson | Central o w | 948 |
| S. Craig | Miller o w | 371 |
| G M Robinson | Eagle o w | 74 |
| Total | | 4,116 |

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| American Oil Works | Brough, McK. & Co. Bal. | 1,166 |
| Standard Oil Co | Warden, F. & Co. Balt. | 850 |
| Total | | 2,016 |

**PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 27, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acac., sorts ₱ | 25a 28 lb | Oil, Anise | @5,00a5,70 lb |
| 2d select | 40a 45 lb | Bergam | 4,85a5,25 lb |
| 1st select | 50a 55 lb | Cassia | 2,50a2,75 lb |
| Acid. Citric | 75a 80 lbs | Castor | 1,20 a1,30 lb |
| Oxalic | 17a 20 lb | Lemon | 2,40a2,60 lb |
| Tartaric | 54a 58 lb | Linseed | 65a68 gal |
| Alcohol | 2.18a2,50 gal | Linseed B | 70a73 gal |
| Aloes, cape | 20a 22 lb | Neatsfoot | 1,40a1,45 gal |
| A Barb | 40a 50 lb | Olive | 1,25a1,90 for |
| Socot | 22 lb | | Qts 6,25a6,50for |
| Arrow root | 35a 45 lb | " | Pts 3,25a3,50for |
| Ammi., Aq. | 7a 11 lb | Orange | 4,85a5,00 lb |
| Carb | 20a 22lb | Origanum | 80a85 lb |
| Arnica, Flor | 22a 25 lb | Pennyroyl | 4,00a4,50 lb |
| Assafœtida | 60a 65 lb | Peppermint | 3,75a4,00 lb |
| Bals. Copaib | 80a 85 lb | Sassafras | 90a93 lb |
| Canada | 50a 55 lb | Spearmint | 3,85a4,00 lb |
| Bay Rum | 2.75a4.00 gal | Pot, BiCarb | 35 lb |
| Bis, Sulv car | 2,80a2,75 lb | Bi Chrom | 22a24 lb |
| Sub nit | 2,60a2,75 lb | Bromide | 80a 85 lb |
| Blue Mass | 60a63 lb | Chlorate | 32a 44 lb |
| Vitriol | 10a11¾ lb | Iodid | 2,73a2,83 lb |
| Borax, ref'd | 14a 16 lb | Nitrate | 8,75 lb |
| Brim., Roll | 4a 5¾ lb | Root, Gent | 8 a12 lb |
| Flor, sulp | 6 lb | Gin. E. I. | 16 lb |
| Buchu | 15a 20 lb | Gin. Jam. | 20 lb |
| Calomel Am | 95a1,05 lb | Ipecac P. | 1,40 lb |
| Camphor ref | 39a 42 lb | Jalap P. | 75 lb |
| Cantwood | 3a 9 lb | Rhubarb | 2,00a2,50 lb |
| Chamo. Ger | 35a40 lb | " Pow | 2,02a2,50 lb |
| Rom | 1,00a1,25 lb | Sar. Hond | 88 lb |
| Chloral Hyd | 2,25 lb | Sar. Mex. | 2,50 lb |
| Chlorofor | 90a1,00 lb | Senega | 1,55a1,15 lb |
| Concho. Pale | 70a 80 lb | Spigelia | 42 lb |
| Red | 1,70a1,80 lb | Sulp Eng | 65 lb |
| Yellow | 30a 40 lb | " Ger | 25 lb |
| Cochineal | 80a 90 lb | Saffron Am. | 50a 60 lb |
| Copperas | 2½a 3 lb | Sal Ammoniac | 16a 18 lb |
| Cream Tar | 44a 48 lb | Epsom | 2a 5 lb |
| Cubebs | 25a 28 lb | Glauber | 2¼a 4 lb |
| Dovers Pwd | 1,50a1,60 lb | Rochelle | 39 lb |
| Ergot | 1,60 lb | Soda | 2¾ 3½ lb |
| Ether, Nit | 38a 46 lb | Seed, Canby's | 6¾a8 slb |
| Sulp | 70a 80 lb | Anise | 20a 25 lb |
| Chloroform | 1,00a1,25 lb | Hemp | 7¼a 8 lb |
| Fustic | 3a 4 lb | Mustard | 18a 20 lb |
| Ginger, Pure | 25a 28 lb | Senna, Alex | 30a 32 lb |
| Bowers' | 65 lb | E. I | 22a 26 lb |
| Indigo, Man | 1,10a1,20 lb | Shellac | 40a 50 lb |
| " S. F. | 1,00a1,10 lb | Soap, Castile | 11a 14 lb |
| Iodine | 3,88a4,20 lb | Mott | 10a 12 lb |
| Iodoform | 88 oz | Soda Ash | 4a 5 lb |
| Juniper Ber | 7a 9 lb | Bi Carb | 4¼a 5½ lb |
| Logwood | 2¼a 3¼ lb | Strychnine | 2,75a2,70 oz |
| Maidder | 12a 17 lb | Pulv | 2,20a2,50 oz |
| Magnesia, Cal | 80a1,00 lb | Sugar Lead | 28a 32 lb |
| Carb | 45 lb | Sulphur, Flow | 3½a 4½ lb |
| Manna, Flo | 85 lb | Var. Conch | 1,65a2,50 gal |
| Morphia, Sul | 8,25a8,50oz | Copal | 1,00a1,40 gal |
| Nit. Silver | 94 oz | Damar | 1,00a1,40 gal |
| Opium | 8,10 lb | Japan | 65a1,25 gal |
| Pyrol | 16,80 lb | Venet. Red | 2½a 4¼ lb |
| | | Whiting | 1¾a 2¼ c |

**Progress of Packing.**

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: Packers have been enabled to transact a fair business during the week just closed—the receipts of hogs being good, but hardly up to general expectations. Prices for the speculative articles of product have been well maintained during the past two or three weeks, and packers were liberal sellers; consequently they needed the hogs, and purchased quite liberally, notwithstanding the fact that values were advanced 20a25c on the whole range. The demand has been mainly for the better qualities, packers being engaged in the manufacture of these into pork, lard, and the shorter cuts of meats. During the early part of the week, the receipts were of rather a poor quality, but toward the close the arrivals were largely of good lots. The tone of the foreign advices was rather unfavorable for the production of the lighter cuts of meats, and the houses engaged in their manufacture have not taken them to any extent. The tightness in lard for the week exhibits a material increase—about 172,000 in excess of last season to date. The general opinion prevails here that the packing here will fully reach that of last season, but opinions regarding the aggregate packing of the West are somewhat conflicting—if short of last season the shortfall probably be at interior points. At the larger packing points, the receipt of hogs were quite liberal during the week, and the aggregate packing in the West to date may be safely estimated at 2,700,000 hogs about 275,000 in excess of this time last season. At Cincinnati, the receipts of hogs show a liberal increase, and packers have been enabled to increase their business and reduce the shortage as compared with last year. At Louisville, packers are doing a moderate business—the receipts of hogs not being so liberal and the quality not so good. At St. Louis, the receipts of hogs have been fair and the packing is considerable in excess of that of last season to date. At Indianapolis and Milwaukee, the receipts of hogs were fair and packers have been enabled to transact an average week's work. At Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Peoria, Quincy, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Keokuk, Sabula, Kansas City and other large interior points packing is progressing favorably, and in most cases exceeds that of last season to date.

The following table exhibits the returns of the number of hogs packed to date at the points named, as compared with the returns of previous seasons, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1875-6:

| | To date, 1876. | To date, 1875. | To date, 1874. | Total, 1875-6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toledo | 353,251 | 731,624 | 935,533 | 1,593,085 |
| Cincinnati | 320,000 | 570,952 | 561,000 | 952,000 |
| St. Louis | 235,000 | 178,000 | 285,000 | 329,895 |
| Milwaukee | 155,000 | 100,000 | 188,122 | 151,972 |
| Louisville | 130,000 | 270,000 | 222,000 | 276,141 |
| Indianapolis | 180,000 | 191,854 | 219,514 | 222,184 |
| Peoria | 98,500 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 89,138 |
| Des Moines | 51,000 | 55,000 | 40,000 | 42,246 |
| Cedar Rapids | 40,245 | 19,151 | 30,876 | 74,968 |
| Sabula | 20,000 | 13,912 | 18,593 | 32,355 |
| Quincy | 26,000 | 19,000 | 15,000 | 32,229 |
| Kansas City | 64,000 | 85,000 | 60,000 | 74,474 |
| Omaha | 19,500 | ..... | ..... | 18,025 |
| Ottumwa | 12,000 | 20,000 | ..... | 20,000 |
| Coun. Bluffs | 18,000 | ..... | ..... | 26,419 |
| Keokuk | 35,000 | 14,869 | 53,000 | 29,189 |

**Railroad Freights.**

It is rumored that railroad freights will be advanced 2pc on flour and 16c on grain, provisions, and fourth-class from Chicago to the seaboard cities.

**MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.**

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, December 27, 1876.

FLOUR—Firm, but not quotable.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,25 cash; $1,25½ January; sales $1,26¾a1,26¾ February; closed $1,26¾ February; $1,28¾ March; No. 3 $1,11¾a1,12½; rejected 96a98c. Corn: demand fair and market firm; 45¼c cash; 45¼a45¾c January; 45¾c February. Oats: demand active and prices have advanced; 34c cash; 34¾c February. Rye dull and nominal 71¼a73c. Barley dull and lower at 67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in fair demand; $16,50 cash; $16,85 January; $16,80 February; $17,05 March. Lard dull; $10,80 cash; $10,95 bid February; $11,37 March. Bulk meats firmer; 6¾a6¾c; 7½a7¾c. Green hogs strong and higher; odd lots $6,70a 6,75; light $6,78½; packing $6,90.

WHISKY—$1,08.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, December 27.—Flour in fair demand; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5,35a5,60; common to good $5,75a5,90; good to choice $5,95a6; white wheat extra $6,05a8,50; extra Ohio $5,75a7,50; St. Louis $5,80a8,50. Rye flour steady; at $4,50a5,12. Cornmeal firm; western $2,85a3,10. Wheat opened better, and closed holders more disposed to realize; receipts 40,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,42a1,43; No. 2 Chicago spring, old $1,25; damaged spring 89c; rejected do. old $1,15a 1,17. Rye quiet; western 82a84c. Barley dull. Malt firm. Corn: old quiet; new easier; No. 1 ungraded 59a60c; high mixed graded old62c. Oats: steady and unchanged; receipts 35,000 bush. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes 17¼a20½c gold. Sugar: fair to good refining 9¾a10c; prime 10¾c. Molasses and Rice unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 16c; refined 30c; cases 32a34c; naphtha 15c. Rosin steady. Turpentine easier; 48c. Eggs: western 25a26c. Leather quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 25a28c; California do. 25a29c; common 24a 28c. Wool quiet; pulled 22a38c; unwashed 12a28c; Texas 13a28c. Pork firmer, $17,25a 17,30. Beef quiet; middles, long clear 8¾a 9c. Lard: prime steam $11a11,05. Butter; western 14a30c. Cheese quiet but firm; 7a 14¼c. Whisky unsettled; $1,14.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, December 27.—Cotton steady and firm at 11¾c. Flour strong and higher; family $6,40a6,60. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; red $1,35a1,40. Corn steady at 42a45c. Oats steady and firm at 33a38c. Rye steady at 80c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork firm at $16,75. Lard higher; steam $10,75 cash; $10,85 January; kettle $11,25a 11,50. Bulk meats quiet, but firm; shoulders 6¼a6¾c; short ribs 8¼a8¾c cash; short clear 8¼a8½c. Bacon dull and nominal. Green meats higher; shoulders sold at $6,20; short rib $8,15a8,20. Hams 9a10c. Butter quiet and unchanged.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Flour inactive; extras $4,62½; Minnesota family $6,50a7. Wheat scarce; Pennsylvania red $1,43; amber $1,40a1,50; white $1,51. Rye: western 78½a82c. Corn: old scarce; white 54a57c; new yellow 55a57½c. Oats quiet; western mixed 39a43c; mixed 35a37c. Whisky: western $1,13. Petroleum inactive; refined 30¾; crude 17c. Cloverseed 14a14½c. Butter quiet; New York and Brad-ford county extras 32a33c; firsts 21a22c. Cheese in demand and unchanged. Eggs quiet; western fresh 24a31c.

**Foreign.**

LONDON, December 27.—Refined petroleum 22½d.

ANTWERP, December 27.—Refined petroleum 65f.

LIVERPOOL, December 27.—Cotton steady at 6 9-16a6¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; American 6,000. Breadstuffs steady. California white wheat average 11s8a11s 4d; Club 11s 3d a11s 8d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s a10s 8d; winter 10s 2½a10s 4d. Flour 23s 3d. Corn 27s 2½a27½s. Oats 3s 3½d. Barley 3s½. Pork 67½s. Refined petroleum 24d; spirits 14d.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, December 27.—Cotton: good demand at full prices; 11¼a11¾c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat firm; red $1,25a 1,30; amber $1,35a1,40; white $1,40a1,45. Corn dull at 44c. Rye quiet at 80c. Oats steady; white 40c; mixed 37c. Pork firm at $17. Bacon and bulk meats dull and nominal. Lard: tierce 11c; kegs 11¾c. Whisky: $1,08.

**Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, December 27.—Flour more active. Wheat quiet; No. 2 winter red western $1,42a1,44. Corn: western mixed old firmer at 61c. Oats dull; western mixed 36a37c. Rye quiet at 70a 72c. Clover seed dull at $14a15. Provisions quiet and nominal. Butter quiet; western 23a28c. Crude petroleum quiet at 12¼a12½c; refined petroleum nominal. Coffee unchanged. Whisky $1,15.

**Toledo.**

TOLEDO, December 27. — Flour quiet. Wheat firm; extra white Michigan $1,46; amber $1,44; No. 3 red $1,25, rejected red $1,14. Corn steady; new high mixed 45½c; No. 2 46c; new do. 45c; rejected 45½c; new 44½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 35c; white 39c; Michigan held at 37c.

**Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, December 27. — Flour firmer and more active. Wheat closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,32¾; No. 2 $1,26; No. 3 $1,17. Corn: No. 2 nominally 45c. Oats firm; No. 2 32 3-4a33c. Rye higher; No. 1 72a72½c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring cash and January 80c; No. 3 42c.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Sugar quiet; inferior 5a5¾c; common to good common 6¼a7¾c; fair to fully fair 7¾a8¾c; centrifugal 9¼a9½c. Molasses quiet; common 37c; prime to choice 43a50c. Others unchanged.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, December 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 11¾c; sales 2,400 bales; receipts

# HOME NEWS.

*Cloudy weather and light snow, temperature below freezing, and during the day northeast to southeast winds, and falling barometer are indicated for to-day.*

### Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on, or address J. C. Smith, A. M. Principal.

### The Postmastership.

Those who profess to know what is going on in political circles insist that the removal of Postmaster Negley may yet take place at an early day, in spite of supposed positive assertions from Washington to the contrary. It is said that the Postmaster General yesterday laid the matter of the defalcation before a meeting of the cabinet, but what was the result is not known. It is further stated that Mr. Negley has succeeded in securing new bondsmen, which will be used as an argument in favor of his retention.

### The Humane Society.

Not one member of the Legislature was present with the Humane society yesterday afternoon to hear Mr. Street's proposition for so remedying defects in the laws regulating the treatment of animals as to increase the efficiency of the Society. It is not additional legislation that is needed by the Society so much as it is financial assistance. The organization is in an exceedingly precarious condition, and unless help is extended to it, it must soon succumb. It has been two years struggling for existence, but fate seems to be more adverse now than ever.

Superintendent Street reported that last week he attended to nine cases of cruelty to animals and two cases of cruelty to children. Relief was afforded in each case.

### Personal Property for Taxes.

A man named Herman Retter called upon Chief of Police Hartzell yesterday to complain that his household property in a rented house in the Twenty-seventh ward had been levied on for $45 taxes. He couldn't understand why this should be thus, when he had promptly paid his rent, and the Chief therefore gave him a note to Alderman Hoerr to look into the matter. The city laws allow a tax collector to levy on any personal property that may be found in a house, to satisfy taxes standing against it (the house), and a tenant of this year is often called upon to pay the water and other taxes of the tenant of the year previous. Such a case occurred only last Saturday on Water street, when a man who had rented a house, free of taxes, was compelled, to prevent the sale of his household property, to pay $37.50 of water tax owing to the city by the person occupying the house just preceding him.

### Obituary.

We learn from private advices, of the death at Cleveland, on Wednesday of last week, of Theodore, a bright lad of noble promise, a posthumous son of Gen. Theodore Reed, whose many of our citizens will remember as on the staff for Gen. Brooks, who for some time during the late war was Post Commandant at Pittsburgh. Gen. Reed was one of the bravest and most intrepid of our volunteer officers, and came from Madison, Wisconsin. He was slain on the last day of the war. His wife [a lovely and only daughter of Mr. John A. Vincent, a prominent citizen of Cleveland, and for a time a school mate of the writer] was overwhelmed with the gloom of widowhood, which a few months afterwards was alleviated by the joys of maternity. The dear boy who never saw his father became the solace of his mother, and the cherished favorite of his grandfather. Of what shadows are we not surrounded! What should fear boy, about whose life so many hopes had clustered, must be given up. The dread messenger was ruthless in his demands. Diptheria was the weapon. Solicitous and affectionate nurs'ng and the best medical science availed nothing. The end came, and like an avalanche of sorrow, prostrated the stricken mother and bereaved relations, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence. The trouble in our friend Vincent's family was further intensified by the death in the same week of Miss Louisa McSparren, a niece, whom he had adopted into his family, and called hood. We trust our friends will sorrow not as those without hope, and may gather consolation from the blessed assurance that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

### THE N. T. COMPANY.

**Grier Engaged on the Books—Still Working on the $165,000 Compromise.**

Two rooms at the corner of Fourth avenue and Cherry alley have been secured by the Station Trust stockholders, and the books of the defunct company gathered therein. Robert Grier and Mr. Morris are now engaged in examining the books, and are busy all day poring over them. It is believed that a few thousand dollars heretofore considered lost can be recovered.

City Attorney Bigelow and the attorneys of the stockholders met yesterday afternoon in the former's office to further consider the city's compromise. A GAZETTE reporter asked Mr. Bigelow last evening what was the result, and was answered that there was nothing new to be published.

### TESTING A FIRE ENGINE.

**Allegheny Councilmen at Beaver Falls —An Amoskeag Steamer Ordered**

At the last meeting of Allegheny Councils the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose was authorized to purchase a new steam fire engine to replace the General Grant engine, which is worn out. There was a difference of opinion in regard to the kind of an engine to buy, and yesterday morning the committee went to Beaver Falls to examine a Silsby fire engine which is in use there. They were very kindly received and the engine was taken out and tested for their benefit. They were then shown through the cutlery works at that place, after which they adjourned to the engine house and held an informal meeting, when a vote of thanks was returned to the Beaver Falls Councils and to the Fire company, and also to Mr. Pugh, Superintendent of the cutlery works, for their kindness and courtesy. On motion of Mr. Leon Long, an invitation was extended to the members of the Councils, and to the fire company of Beaver Falls, to visit Allegheny City, either in a body or as individuals. Speeches were then made by Messrs. Cullen, McGuire, Sholes and others, after which the committee accepted an invitation from Mr. Siemons to supper. The committee returned in the evening, and a

Chief Engineer Crow's
d the monthly pay roll,
5, and also a Number
of Mr. Hunter it was de-
a No. 2 Amoskeag steam
fire engine, to replace the General Grant engine. From this action it would appear that the test of the merits of the Silsby engine was unsatisfactory.

### BECOME A LAW.

**The Mayor Affixes His Signature to the Waiter Girl Ordinance—Action Under It Not Yet Decided Upon.**

The waiter girl ordinance, which finally passed both branches of Councils, became a law yesterday by the Mayor attaching his signature thereto. It is believed at the Mayor's office that most, if not all, the proprietors of "lady waiter" saloons will comply with the requirements of the ordinance without waiting to be compelled to do so. Several of the proprietors have visited the office to inquire when it would go into effect, and all said that they would comply with it so soon as it became a law. Without wishing to cast suspicion upon the apparently laudable intention of these proprietors to remain strictly law abiding citizens, still we must state that an idea is prevalent that they will only comply with the letter of the law, and not its spirit. Already one saloon has employed young men to wait upon the customers, but retains a number of girls to sit at the tables and talk to the drinkers. But it is believed that this evil can be reached and remedied under existing laws. It is not the intention of the Mayor to take action under the ordinance for a few days, until it is properly published and the proprietors have sufficient time given them to comply with it. When this is done the law will be rigorously enforced.

### PRESBYTERIAL.

**Proceedings of the Session of Monongahela Presbytery.**

The Monongahela Presbytery, of the U. P. church, met Tuesday evening in the Sixth street U. P. church, East End, Mr. J. C. Boyd in the chair as Moderator. Rev. Dr. Ewing, Rev. Mr. Knox, Rev. Mr. Barclay and Rev. John S. Sands were elected ministerial delegates to the next General Assembly, to be held at Sparta, Ill. At the request of the Session of the Mansfield church, an Advisory Committee, to confer and adjust some internal trouble in that church, was appointed. A call was presented from McDonald station to the Rev. W. G. Nevin. It was sustained and accepted.

Dr. Reed, Financial Secretary, reported that there had been $1,000 collected for the boards of the church. The quota was $9,384, thus leaving the Presbytery in arrears over $7,009.

A petition was presented for the organization of a new congregation at Oakdale, and a remonstrance from the Noblestown congregation was presented against it. The papers were referred to a special committee, which reported adversely, and the petition was by leave withdrawn. Trial sermons were delivered, two by Mr. Glass and one by Mr. Fulton. They were sustained, and the two gentlemen were recommended to the faculty of the seminary to be advanced as students of the third year.

The special committee on the trouble at Noblestown was continued with power to act. At 6 o'clock Presbytery adjourned.

**The great variety** of Superior Crackers and small cakes now manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co., is attracting universal attention. Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

### FRANCIS MURPHY.

**Increasing Interest Taken in the Temperance Movement—The "Overflow" Meetings—A Biographical Sketch of the Great "Temperance Apostle's" Life.**

The interest evinced by our citizens in the temperance meetings is on the increase. The noon prayer meetings at the Fifth avenue church yesterday found that edifice crammed as usual. Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Sadie Smith ladened the air with the melodies the multitude so like to hear. (These ladies have sung themselves into the hearts of the people, and any singing without one or the other of them is viewed with but moderate favor.) The Rev. Mr. Maguire delivered a beautiful exhortation, and following him came some pithy and very acceptable remarks by ex-policeman Henry McCurry. George Hall touched the hearts of all who heard him, and there were few dry eyes when he concluded his "testimony." Brothers Hetherington, Burk, Collins, Blake, Early, and the Rev. Mr. Senour also spoke, and the meeting was full of interest. For the first time in the history of the town, men at these meetings look into the hearts of one another, and a broader humanity and better knowledge of our fellow man is spreading among us through their instrumentality. Some get up, and their voice is choked with tears as they tell of the misery entailed upon their wives and little ones through their own intemperance, and for every tear that glistens in the eye of the speaker a thousand sympathetic ones well up from the hearts of the listeners.

Last evening both the Fifth avenue Methodist Church and the Central Presbyterian Church were crowded to their utmost capacity. Mr. Murphy opened up business in the Fifth avenue edifice and then deserted it for the Central Presbyterian. (Meetings outside of the Fifth avenue church—the old "home" of the cause—are called "overflow meetings.") After the shepherd left, the flock browsed around at their own sweet will. Mr. Hunter took charge of the meeting, and Mr. Realf delivered an oration. Captain Barbour did some effective talking, as he always does. Harry McGregor spoke in an earnest, heart-catching way that was appreciated. Frank Burns, Charles Kirkpatrick, Mr. Powell, Harry Horner, Alphonso You, Mr. McMasters, Horace B. Durant, George Hall and Mr. Timmony, all spoke. One gentleman—whose name we regret to say we failed to catch—probably knew what he was talking about, but he had the advantage of the audience. Things did not work well without Murphy, and the sighs for his return could be heard in the midst of the flock's distress Mrs. Lincoln's sweet voice, in "Memories of Gallilee," came as a soothing balm of Gilead. This gem of melody was beautifully rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Horner. At last to the great joy of the fold, back came Mr. Murphy, and a tumult of applause greeted his return. He made some effective remarks, and then the singing and pledge signing went on until late, gaslight turned down the gas as a mild intimation that it was about bed-time.

The Central Presbyterian church was crowded. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Swartzwelder, Mr. Realf and others spoke and interested the audience. Over 1,000 signed to the pledge were obtained. To-night Mr. Murphy said he would stay by the old home (Fifth street Methodist) and every body was glad to hear it. There was a meeting at the M. E. church at Twenty-fourth and Sarah streets at which good work was done. Some eighty signers were obtained over there.

The same ladies who had charge of the Christmas dinner, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Frew, Lincoln, Long, Duncan and others are going to provide for hungry humanity on New Year's day, and every citizen should feel it a duty and a pleasure to come forward and help these good ladies in their noble work, with contributions of food. They want more *meat* than they had on Christmas, and they ought to have it. Don't let men go hungry on New Year's day!

A meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the Alliance Rooms at three o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of completing arrangements for providing a Christmas dinner and furnishing clothing for the hungry and destitute men who have signed the pledge. Ladies friendly to the cause are requested to be present. This announcement is made by the authority of Mrs. W. M. Gormly, President of the Alliance.

FRANCIS MURPHY.

It is a somewhat notable fact that the green isle of Erin, which sits, like an emerald jewel, fastened on the bosom of earth, amid the waters, should produce two such men as Father Matthews and Francis Murphy—two men whose lives appear to have been predestined to mingle with the lives of their fellow-men in the noble work of temperance. And yet, though the mission of these two philanthropists under similar circumstances attending them differ widely. It is not our province to draw a comparison between the two; both represent a noble effort for the amelioration of a great social evil, both have met with a success in alleviating much of the misery entailed upon humanity through intemperance. One has gone to his reward; the other is with us here to-day. Francis Murphy was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, on the 24th of April, 1836. His father died previous to his son's advent in life, and, as Mr. Murphy often pathetically remarks, "he never saw his mother smile." His boyhood passed among the scenes of labor and privations incident to the humble lot of a poor and lonely Irish peasant widow. He began life's battle when a boy as servant in the family of the gentleman on whose estate they lived. Tiring of this he sought "to better his fortune across the wide sea," and sailed for Quebec, Canada, at the age of sixteen. He soon became a citizen of St. George's Cross and came over the borders, and under the Stars and Stripes. Here, with the gallant proclivities of his countrymen, he soon contracted an alliance with one of the fair sex, and was married at the age of eighteen. Seven children were the fruits of this union, of whom six are still alive. One, a daughter Mary, is married in Portland, Maine; the rest are living in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He lost his wife in December, 1870, and it was in April of the same year that he took the initial step in the reform movement he has since seen grow to such grand proportions. His incentive for engaging in the temperance work were peculiarly characteristic of the cause he supports. Strong drink brought himself and family to degradation, misery and want. He became a make-shifts for a living, among others that of keeping a saloon. But whatever he tried, or whatever he did, liquor cast a blight upon it all, and he at last found himself a wretch, an outcast and a by-word among his fellow-men, until ultimately the prison door closed upon a life apparently wasted. But he had only been to school. Through the darkness came a light, and he walked forth from prison an apostle of temperance.

Mr. Murphy is a man of fine physique; weighs 185 pounds, and (as he remarked to the GAZETTE man) had not been sick a day for seven years. He is not a "good subject" for an interview, as he wishes all the talking to be about temperance, and have Frank Murphy looked upon as only a humble instrument in Divine hands. A man whose scholarly attainments have been achieved at chance intervals during the past six years of his life, he possesses natural abilities far above the ordinary, and an animal magnetism that draws people towards him. He is one of Nature's noblemen; honest, straightforward, never afraid to say what he thinks, yet at all times with the kindest regard for the feelings of others. He makes no obeisance to wealth or position, and humbles himself only before the sorrows of his fellow men. In other words, a man "with a heart to love and words to make that love known." His devotion to the temperance cause is a mania with him, and his purse is as open as his heart to the cry of distress; but unfortunately, not as full. His religious convictions are also intense, and his quaint, trustful reliance upon a Supreme Being has all the simplicity of a little child. Underlying all his simplicity and mildness, however, is a force of will and determination of character that makes the man born to lead his fellow men. Of his abilities in this chosen work, the hundred thousand and over names upon his temperance pledges attest in too forcible a manner to need further recapitulation.

Such is Francis Murphy, the man who to-day is doing more practical good in the cause of sobriety than all the temperance efforts or advocates that have preceded or exist cotemporary with him.

### THE MAYORALTY.

**Card From Mr. Wainwright Correcting Certain Alleged Misstatements.**

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

The *Dispatch* of yesterday morning, in an article reviewing the pending contest for the Republican nomination for Mayor of the city, does great injustice to myself and to those friends who are according to me their support for that position. I am not in the field, as the *Dispatch* charges, for the purpose of "beating Brush and helping Humphreys," nor from the promptings of any other small ambition or contemptible motive. I am a candidate for the nomination for Mayor, fairly and squarely, having no alliances whatever with any other aspirants or their friends. I should deem myself unworthy of any honorable office if I could be made use of, as the *Dispatch* states, by a set of political intriguers as a catspaw or "man of straw" in the interest of anybody. I shall embarrass no special means to secure the nomination, and hope that no Republican of average intelligence will be induced to withhold his support from me or my delegates at the coming primaries, by falsehoods such as the article in the *Dispatch* gives publicity to.

Respectfully,

S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28, 1876.

**At Auction.**

The entire stock of Jewelry and Silverware formerly owned by J. M. Moffat & Co., 123 Fifth avenue, commencing Friday morning, December 29th, at ten o'clock, and continue until closed out.

**Fine Silk**

Half Hose in Black, Cardinal, Blue and Light shades, with fancy embroidery, a fresh supply just received at Jos. Horne & Co.'s Retail.

### THE COURT RECORD.

**Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.**

**U. S. District Court.**

JUDGE KETCHAM.

U. S. vs. M. H. Snodgrass, indicted for retailing liquor without payment of special tax. Released on bail.

U. S. vs. James M. Bowell and Samuel H. Milliken, pilot and engineer on steamer "Wm. Wagner" without license. By authority case discontinued.

U. S. vs. J. R. Frey, Fayette county; retailing liquor without payment of special tax. Discontinued.

W. F. Underwood vs. steamboat "J. S. Mercer." Commissioner's report distributing fund confirmed *nisi*.

U. S. vs. Charles Zeller, charged with failing to post the stamp denoting the payment of special tax. Arrested and released on bail.

U. S. vs. Battasta Heffler, peddling tobacco, snuff and cigars without having given bond. Arrested and committed in default of bail.

First National Bank of Birmingham et al. creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Chas. Foerster, of lower St. Clair township, this county. The indebtedness set forth aggregates $5,550.

Emery, J. & Lee et al. vs. James W. Taylor et al., debtors, Towanda. E. T. Fox was appointed special commissioner to sell goods &c. Register Overton was directed to ascertain whether the statutory number and value of creditors have joined in petition for adjudication.

Mathias, Harbaugh & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Argument on the rule asked for by the Citizens' National Bank and other creditors, to show cause why George W. Cass and the Cambria Iron Company should not be declared members of the said bankrupt firm and be adjudged bankrupts. Messrs. Sol. Schoyer and George P. Hamilton appear for the Citizens' Bank. Robert Robb and John G. MacConnell for other creditors in favor of the rule. Messrs. Acheson, Burgwin, Cyrus Elder, and J. B. Townsend represent the Cambria Iron Company. Messrs. Acheson, Burgwin and George Gray represent George W. Cass, and Mr. Dalzell appears for Messrs. Mathias, Harbaugh & Owens.

J. A. Graff & Son, defendants, Pittsburgh. Composition proceedings confirmed.

Olympius G. Brown, Armstrong county, bankrupt. Assignee ordered to file final account.

Hook & Hise, bankrupts, Green county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate confirmed *nisi*.

**Orphans' Court.**

JUDGE HAWKINS.

Estate of Wm. E. De Barrenne, deceased; Jane E. De Barrenne, administratrix *de bonis non*, directed to sell real estate.

Maggie Riebel, minor; Joseph Golbach appointed guardian.

**Common Pleas No. 2.**

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

The argument list occupied the time of this Court yesterday.

**Legal Notes.**

BUSINESS was unusually lively in the Recorder's office yesterday.

JURORS summoned for Common Pleas No. 2 for the first and second weeks of January are required to report at ten o'clock Tuesday morning.

HENRY RIEMENSCHNEIDER, sentenced in the Criminal Court on Saturday of last week to the Reform school for larceny, was removed to that institution from the county jail yesterday. He formerly served a term there for incorrigibility, and was out on parol.

MR. CYRUS S. GRAY has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Orphans' Court, with Mr. John O. Petty, who has been in the Prothonotary's office for several years as assistant. Mr. Petty takes the place of Mr. James K. Cass, who resigned in the Register's office will be Mr. D. M. Howe and another appointment to be made, Capt. Glenn probably being the appointee.

AN effort is again being made by Messrs. Weir and Gibson, Attorneys for Henry Rosenbach, to secure his release from jail where he was committed over a year ago for contempt, in failing to pay over certain moneys which he held in trust as guardian of the minor children of Jas. Rankin, deceased. In 1866 Rosenbach was appointed guardian as above, and there came into his possession stocks and money belonging to his wards to the amount of about $10,000, which he, the Allegheny Bank, and a number of speculations, and in 1873 he was caught in the panic, and his own portion as well as the money belonging to his wards was swept away. Over a year ago he was cited to file his account as guardian by the Orphans' Court, when he did, and was removed and Henry Illands appointed in his stead to whom he was directed by the court to pay over the balance in his hand, and failing to do this, because he had not the means, he was committed to jail. Application was made to the Common Pleas Court for his discharge, which was refused, and the case was taken to the Orphans Court, and that court for the same reason refused to interfere. His counsel are now trying to have him discharged under the insolvant act.

### A COMPLICATED CASE.

**Knotty Questions For an Alderman.**

The legal knowledge of Alderman Black was just a little over-taxed yesterday in deciding certain complicated questions which arose on the hearing of a case in which the defendant was charged with adultery and seduction. A few days since a Miss Cardence Reymer, a young lady about nineteen years of age, a resident of Indiana county, applied at the office of the alderman, and made the above charges against James R. McCowan, also a resident of Indiana county, who at the time of the commission of the offense charged was a married man; but several months since his wife fled to parts unknown, leaving the Indiana County Court, on the ground of adultery, which was alleged to have been committed with the prosecutrix in this case, and a short time since the divorce was granted. McCowan then came to the city, and shortly after Miss Reymer followed him and made the information against him. Before the time for the hearing arrived Mr. McCowan's father came to the city, and, through Attorney Wm. Baird, effected a compromise between the parties, one of the conditions of which was the marriage of the two, and they were accordingly married by Alderman Black. When the case came up for a hearing yesterday, the defendant produced the marriage certificate, which of course was an end to the case. The counsel for the prosecution, however, claimed that it was no bar to the prosecution for adultery, and insisted on proceeding with the hearing on that charge. Counsel for the defendant then produced the decree of the Indiana County Court and the subsequent marriage certificate, and claimed that the wife could not be a witness against her husband on a prosecution for adultery. Before the alderman had time to decide this point the counsel for the prosecution raised the point that the marriage was illegal; that the divorce was given on the ground of adultery, and that an act of Assembly prohibited the subsequent marriage of the guilty husband with the party with whom the adultery was proven to have been committed. Counsel for defence responded by claiming that there was no evidence that the divorce had been granted on the grounds of adultery, that it was not so stated in the decree of the County Court, and that it was a matter of record, and an animal magnetism that draws people towards him. He is one of Nature's noblemen; honest, straightforward, never afraid to say what he thinks, yet at all times with the kindest regard for the feelings of others. He makes no obeisance to wealth or position, and humbles himself only before the sorrows of his fellow men. In other words, a man "with a heart to love and words to make that love known." His devotion to the temperance cause is a mania with him, and his purse is as open as his heart to the cry of distress; but unfortunately, not as full. His religious convictions are also intense, and his quaint, trustful reliance upon a Supreme Being has all the simplicity of a little child. Underlying all his simplicity and mildness, however, is a force of will and determination of character that makes the man born to lead his fellow men. Of his abilities in this chosen work, the hundred thousand and over names upon his temperance pledges attest in too forcible a manner to need further recapitulation.

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**Kid Gloves.**

A full line of Men's 1 Button White and Light Kids at $1 25 per pair, 2 buttons at $1.50 per pair, at Joseph Horne & Co.'s Retail, Penn avenue.

### THE CHARLES STREET JOB.

**Belligerent Property Holders Refuse to Pay the Bill of Extras—They Propose to Test the Matter in the Courts.**

Last evening a meeting of the property holders on Charles street, Tenth ward, Allegheny, was held in school house No. 1, to take some action with reference to resisting the payment of an "extra" assessment of about $18,000 for the work on that thoroughfare. This street has been a prolific source of vexation to the Councilmanic mind for some time. It is a thoroughfare which begins not far from the Pleasant Valley car stables, and winds its serpentine way up through what was once a romantic ravine, known as Snyder's hollow, and finally intersects with the Perrysville Plank Road, about a mile from the starting point. In making the road by contractable work had been done in the way of grading, cutting down part of the hillside, filling up ravines, building stone walls and culverts, &c., but the outcome is a nice, wide, smooth, easy-grade street, which the friends of the improvement claim makes a much more direct way of getting into the city than by the old circuitous route of the Perrysville Road. The work was awarded by one, during the very first estimate, and more expensive when the final cost was reached. The contract was let for $65,000 in round figures, but "extras" swelled these figures to something like $80,000, and it is here where the trouble comes in.

The principal items in this "extra" bill are for two stone walls—one built at the lower end of the street skirting the Unionland Cemetery property—and the other at the upper end over a ravine, and built chiefly to protect the greenhouses of Messrs. B. A. Elliot & Co. It seems, according to the discussion last night, that the Cemetery company by the provisions of their charter are exempt from the payment of any tax for street improvements; hence they cannot be assessed, and the expense of that stone wall and the paving of the street in front of their property is assessed upon the street, whereat there is great wailing and a decided kicking. The property owners say the city ought to square that little "extra." Then as to the other wall it is claimed that Messrs. Elliott & Co. built their greenhouses after the street had been laid out, and that if it was found necessary afterward to change the plan and build a wall to protect their greenhouses that the cost of the property owners should not be taxed to pay for same.

The meeting last night was presided over by Joseph Myers, Esq., with Mr. Frank Wadlow as Secretary. Messrs. Snaman and Krieling, two of the Councilmen from the ward, were present. With the exception of Mr. W. B. Pusey, every large property owner on the street was represented. This gentleman is assessed over $ 50,000, and is contesting it in Court. He objected to the assessment for the lot, but cannot, therefore, join with the others in talking of a compromise. The several points of grievance were discussed at length, and considerable indignation was uncorked. It was developed during the debate that each twenty foot lot was assessed about $170, or more than it would sell for on an average. If the "extra" bill of $18,600 was cut off, it was thought, however, that the assessments could be reduced from $20 to $30 on each lot, which would be a saving to them. The appointment of Messrs. M. C. Evans, Richard Thomas and Wm. Beecher as a committee to investigate the matter thoroughly, to ascertain who ordered the "extra" work, and what legal redress the property owners had, and generally block out a plan for a legal battle in case they deemed it wise to proceed in that way. This committee will report at a future meeting, when final action will be taken.

### POLICE NOTES.

**Annual Report of Business at the Allegheny Mayor's Office.**

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Heagy presiding. The monthly pay roll, amounting to $3,936.67, [was approved, together with several small bills. The appointment of Henry Bothwell as a patrolman was approved.

Clerk Crawford submitted his annual report of the business transacted in the Mayor's office during the year. The total number of arrests made was 2,641, on the following charges: Assault and battery, 4; aggravated assault and battery, 2; felonious assault and battery, 8; assault with intent to commit rape, 3; adultery, 2; burglary, 6; cruelty to animals, 3; disorderly conduct, 1,045; drunkenness, 802; desertion, 6; entering a building to commit a felony, 6; false pretences, 4; fornication, 1; horse stealing, 2; incorrigibility, 10; keeping a bawdy house, 1; keeping a gambling house, 1; keeping saloon open after midnight, 1; larceny, 86; larceny from the person, 1; larceny by bailee, 1; malicious mischief, 4; malicious trespass, 1; mayhem, 1; murder, 3; passing counterfeit money, 1; professional thieves, 3; robbery, 1; receiving stolen goods, 5; selling liquor on Sunday, 24; selling liquor without license, 37; selling liquor without license, 1; selling liquor on election day, 1; selling liquor to intoxicated persons, 1, selling liquor to habitual drunkards, 1; sending challenge to fight a duel, 1; surety of the peace, 12; suspicion, 1; vagrancy, 267; vicious conduct, 7; violation of city ordinances, 280; violation of park ordinances, 3; violation of bridge act, 1; violation of health act, 1.

The cases were disposed of as follows: Committed to jail, 439; committed to Work House, 356; committed to Reform School, 20; committed for court, 80; discharged, 786; delivered to United States authorities, 1; entered bail for court, 46; escaped 1; paid fines, 794; sent to city farm, 3; withdrawn, 121.

The receipts during the year were as follows:

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| Commitment receipts | $ 312 08 |
| Cruelty to animals | 10 00 |
| Disorderly conduct | 2,251 75 |
| Drunkenness | 320 00 |
| Licenses | 189 00 |
| Malicious trespass | 5 00 |
| Police fees | 529 65 |
| Sale of estrays | 2 50 |
| Violation of city ordinances | 214 00 |
| Violation of park ordinances | 6 00 |
| Violation of health act | 20 00 |
| Total | $3,850 90 |

The clerk further reported that 165 arrests had been made during this month, and that the receipts of the office were $131 40. The committee then adjourned.

**Home, Home, Sweet, Sweet Home.**

Be it ever so humble, there is no home why you should not have a Decker Piano or Estey Organ there, to add grace to its charms, for of a truth nothing contributes so much to the pleasure of the fireside home as one of the above named instruments; their very value makes them an object of greater love, because what costs us a sacrifice is always more valued by us than something that comes to us without much effort. Thus a Decker Piano, that embodies all within itself (the piano) that is claimed on *paper* for other pianos, with the Decker Bros. Pianos are every one the perfect embodiment of. This, of course, enhances the cost and value of every individual Decker Piano, but then is it not worth the cost? Is it not better to give $500 for a real, genuine, good piano, that will be a joy for ever, rather than to waste money on an inferior piano, costing $400, or $300, or even $200, because a poor piano is not cheap at any price?

Now, this by no means got you a Decker, even if it does cost you a sacrifice, and in addition to the real value you get for your money you have this also. That whoever knows you have a real *Decker Piano* will think more of your judgment, and think you haven't a cheap piano, because Decker Bros, do not make any *cheap Pianos*. The same can be said of the Estey Cottage Organ, that stands unquestionably the best parlor organ in the world. To those who do not wish to go to the price of either a Decker or an Estey, we will certainly be able to suit you at a less price than any other store in the city can, as we sell a good Piano at $250, that others ask $300 for, and a better at $275 than others are asking $100 for, and then, if it don't suit you to pay all cash, we make terms to suit your convenience, either monthly or quarterly payments, and finally, as we have determined to reduce our immense stock before January 1st, we don't propose to let any purchaser leave our store on account of price, if there is a five dollar bill in the trade at all. Be sure to call before purchasing elsewhere, at 91 Hamilton's, 87 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

Store open every night this week until 9 o'clock.

**PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! PRESENTS!!!**

**Happy New Year to All!**

Notwithstanding the great demand, I still have a large lot and fine assortment of Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, at Emanuel DeRoy's Only Loan office, 153 Smithfield street, in the GAZETTE building, 153. No branch stores, 153.

**Go To**

Horne & Co.'s Penn avenue store for your fresh Kid Gloves for New Year's Day.

**At Auction.**

The entire stock of Jewelry and Silverware formerly owned by J. M. Moffat & Co., 123 Fifth avenue, commencing Friday morning, December 29th, at ten o'clock, and continue until closed out.

**Kiss me,** darling, for your breath is
Fine as sweet as new-mown hay;
Kiss me, darling, for your teeth are
Free from tartar or decay;
Kiss me, darling, for you won't
Forget me or your SOZODONT.

**Straw, Leather and Paper Tree Ornaments.**

Fancy Boxes, Toy Books, Candles and Candle-holders in great varieties, at low prices in the German Book Store of George W. Backofen, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Central Presbyterian Church.

**At Auction.**

The entire stock of Jewelry and Silverware, formerly owned by J. M. Moffat & Co., 123 Fifth avenue, commencing Friday morning, December 29, at 10 o'clock, and continue until closed out.

**Men's**

Light Ties, White Ties and Fine Neck Wear, in latest novelties, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s Men's Furnishing Department, Penn avenue.

### BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.**

····Allegheny Councils meet to-night.

····A session of Select Council will be held this afternoon.

····Wheeling will have Mardi Gras festivities again this year.

····Four men were injured by the fire at Oil City on Monday, but none of them dangerously.

····A special session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of this State commenced yesterday at Pittston.

····"Offal! Offal! Spare Ribs, Tender Loins, Pigs Feet, &c!" One may well say aw-ful to think of any one being afflicted in that way.

····Nothing has yet been heard of Mr. Wm. Copeland, of Allegheny, who disappeared so mysteriously from his home about a month ago.

····Another young woman was detected in the act of stealing stockings in Semple's store, in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and was taken to the Mayor's office.

····The City Republican Executive Committee was to have held a meeting to-day, but it was postponed indefinitely. The meeting, however, will be held at an early day.

····The total amount of oil destroyed by fires in the oil regions this year is 287,300 barrels. The greater portion of this was burned during the months of May, June and July.

····The Bedford Hotel, at Bedford, was recently damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. Mary Young, a domestic, saved her clothes and trunk, but after rushing across the street she fell dead.

····The members of the Board of Viewers were yesterday endeavoring to ascertain if there was any property to be found upon which to place assessments for the opening of Knox avenue, South Side.

····The first business transacted in Alderman McMasters' court yesterday morning was the joining in marriage of Mr. W. J. Beyone and Miss Celia Powell, both of Belleview, on the Monongahela river.

····There will be a special election held next Tuesday in the First ward, Allegheny, for a member of Select Council to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. Thos. M. Bayne. The candidates are Theodore Coleman and Wm. Booth.

····The Franklin Literary Society, of the South Side, will give a dramatic entertainment to-morrow evening at Odd Fellow's Hall, corner of Eighteenth and Sarah streets. "Retributive Justice," a four act drama, and "Spectre Bridegroom," a farce in two acts, will be performed.

····On Tuesday evening several boys on Second street, Allegheny, were playing with a loaded pistol, when it accidentally discharged. The ball struck Gottlieb Zehringer just below the left eye and inflicted a severe wound. Dr. Ure dressed the wound. It was at first feared that the eye was injured, but fortunately it escaped.

····The Allegheny Health Committee met last evening and approved a large number of bills. The bill of Fallmaster Czarnicki for removing the bodies of dogs was rejected, together with several small bills. The appointment of Henry Bothwell as a patrolman was approved.

····At the Glenfield Presbyterian church on Tuesday night the Sunday School was entertained with an illustrated lecture by Rev. S. C. Farris on "The Curse of Paganism," after which each scholar was presented with a book and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hyde, with an elegant copy of the Hymnal, a gift from the pupils.

····Wm. Heyburn is President, Will Peters, Secretary, and Chas. Seabright, Treasurer, of the Wheeling Crematory Society. Each member pledges himself to have his body burned after death. Another instance of making a virtue of necessity—that is, if all the members can be found to the festive Will and the genial Charlie.

····City Assessor Phelps and his assistants are engaged in getting up the report of the city assessments for the coming year. The law requires that this report shall be handed to Councils on the first month of January in order to fix the appropriations for the coming year. Mr. Phelps, however, thinks this can hardly be done by the time mentioned.

····The new Councils of Allegheny meet next Tuesday, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., to organize. The election for city officers will be held a week later, and an effort is making to have a caucus of Republican Councilmen to-night. A call that is circulating for it has twenty-four names attached. The Democrats are not expected to.

····A few days ago while Chas. Spence, of Steubenville, was eating his dinner, a piece of meat lodged in his throat. Before succeeding in coughing it up or swallowing it, he took the ramrod of his gun, affixed the screw and attempted to withdraw the meat, but instead got hold of his windpipe and tore off a portion of it. He is still living, but is not expected to survive.

····Special Agent H. C. Hopkins, of the Postoffice Department, who has supervision of the postoffices and mails of Western Pennsylvania, and whose business it is to visit points in the west as the Department may direct, has permanently established his headquarters at this place, occupying the room to the Government building, immediately over the office of the Clerk of the District Court.

····The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Cain, who died suddenly while cleaning out a boiler at Laughlin & Co.'s blast furnace, Second avenue. He was inside the boiler, and one of his fellow workmen observing him lying down to the boiler, thought there was something wrong, and on going to his assistance discovered that he was dead. The jury found that he died of heart disease. Deceased was forty years of age, and leaves a widow and four children.

····Some five years ago the body of Anthony Campbell was fished out of the Conemaugh river, three miles west of Johnstown, and it was generally supposed that he had been accidentally drowned. One day last week a gentleman residing in Johnstown received a letter from a lady in Cleveland, Ohio, who stated that her stepson confessed to her that he murdered Campbell, and threw his body into the river. There was no suspicion of foul play at the time. An effort will be made to bring the criminal to justice.

····A Wheeling paper states that at Martin's Ferry, opposite Wheeling, a well was being dug a few days ago, about a quarter of a mile from the river, and at a depth